

GREAT DOWGAS UNITED MINE. PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, COUNTY OF CORNWALL. In 6000 shares.—On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE." COPPER, TIN, NICKEL, AND COBALT MINE. OFFICES,—55, OLD BROAD-STREET.

DIRECTORS.
BENJAMIN SYDDALL, Esq., silk manufacturer, Manchester.
JOHN HODGE, Esq., iron founder, St. Austell, Cornwall.
MARTIN KENWORTHY, Esq., Old Broad-street, London.
ALBERT KELLY, Esq., Great Winchester-street, London.

This mine is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Great Hewan and St. Austell Consols. It has been worked upon very extensively as deep as the adit (which is 45 fms. from surface). A shaft has been sunk below the adit 18 fms., but nothing has been done there, not even the lodes out, in consequence of the small water-wheel, which was erected with a length of flat-rods, being found totally inadequate to keep the water, no steam power having ever been employed upon the mine. The accompanying reports of disinterested and experienced mining captains (not written for or addressed to the present lessees) will give some idea of the size and productiveness of the lodes, although only seen in the adit level. In the Great Gossan lode, the heat is so great, and the water issuing from it so warm, that it is painful to remain any time in it, a sure indication of an immense deposit of copper ore. Many hundreds of tons of copper ore, and large returns of tin have been made, and it only requires the erection of suitable machinery for stamping and pumping to enable the adventurers at once to enter into large profits. Independently of tin and copper, it is right that attention should be called to a recent valuable discovery made in the mine of a lode of nickel and cobalt. The St. Austell Consols (the adjoining mine, using the same adit) is now raising upon a parallel lode 10 tons of nickel and cobalt per month, which they readily sell at £60 per ton, or £600 per month; and in that mine the lode was found productive until they had reached a level considerably below the adit, whilst in Dowgas Mine it is a rich and productive lode in the adit, from which, in 6 fathoms driving, sales have been made within the last few weeks amounting to about £170. The lode gone down in the bottom of the adit is enlarging, and it is confidently expected that, at a lower level, large returns will be made: and this discovery alone will yield a good profit upon working the mine.

The mine was taken for working about two or three years ago by two gentlemen, who have done all the preliminary work, erecting a large and excellent engine-house; sinking an engine-shaft 45 fms. to the adit level, which is of a large size, timbered and secured, and ready for the pitwork; erecting count-house, captain's house, and all other necessary buildings; and have put a considerable plant on the mine, at a cost of many thousands of pounds. For financial reasons, however, they were unable to erect a steam-engine, and the present lessees have purchased the whole plant, and have erected a powerful steam-engine for pumping, to which has been attached 24 heads of stamps, the whole now at work. There are backs now laid open sufficient to return 8 tons of tin per month, besides the copper, nickel, and cobalt; and as the mine is now sunk 18 fms. below the adit, there is no doubt that, when the water is out, and the lodes seen in that level, there will be large profits made from the mine at once. About 3000 shares remain now to be disposed of, at £2 per share. Applications to be made to J. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., stock and sharebroker, 21, Threadneedle-street, London.

On the 12th June, the agents report as follows:—We are happy to inform you that we have set the engine to work with 12 heads of stamps, and by Saturday shall have 24 heads of stamps at work. We have set three pairs of men to stope on the copper lode. Our tin pitches are looking well.

June 16.—We have a pair of men stopping in the bottom of the shallow adit, west of engine-shaft, on the copper lode; it is 3 ft. wide, worth £40 per fathom for tin and copper. We shall be in a position in a short time to set several more pitches. Our tin pitches are looking well; one pitch, at Trevanion's shaft, in the back of the deep adit, is looking very well. The tribute at the present time should be 5s. in £1; this day fortnight we shall set it.

June 23.—We have eight pairs of tributers at work upon tin, and we think they are getting fair wages on an average. We have about 40 tons of copper ore now broken. June 30.—This being our survey-day, we set ten pitches, average tribute 10s. 9d. in £1, and to have £40 per ton for tin. The price of our tin is now about £63 per ton, so that the average tribute will not be more than about 7s., and we think they will get fair wages at that tribute.

July 7.—We have this week set two pairs of men to stope on the copper lode in the 8 ft. level; each stone is looking very promising for copper ore. Our pitches in the tin lode are looking much the same as last reported.

July 11.—The tin is turning out from the burning-house much better than expected.

The following are only a few of the reports upon this mine, by some of the most respectable mining captains in Cornwall, who invariably express the highest opinion of the undertaking:—

Trevellick Mines, June 23, 1855.—Below I beg to hand you my report of the Dowgas Mine, which I have inspected, in accordance with your request. The first lode I noticed was the south lode at the surface; it is from 6 to 8 feet wide, and a good looking back, from which I think large quantities of tinstuff may be raised; the lode at present will produce some splendid stones of tin, and the capels are tiny throughout. I consider this lode a good specimen, and to drive a cross-cut south from the gossan lode to intersect the same. I should say, looking at the old workings on this lode, there must have been a considerable deal of tin raised. From the present appearance, this lode stands all in whole throughout the mine. Gossan lode I consider one of the largest and strongest lodes I ever saw; it is composed of pryan, mundie, tin, and copper. It is not rich at present, but in looking at the nature of the lode, and its composition, I think there is every reason to say that this lode will be productive in depth; I think this lode at present would pay well if you had stamping power on the mine. Middle lode is from 3 to 5 ft. wide, composed of mundie, pryan, and spar, with spots of tin and copper. This lode is likely to form a junction with the Gossan lode in depth, where I have no doubt they will prove productive, and which I consider to be a very important object. The great copper lode has been worked on very extensively about the deep adit, and judging from the excavations both east and west of the engine-shaft, and the rich copper that still remains against the walls in different places, great quantities of ores must have been raised by former workers; and I have no doubt, when cleared out, this lode will be found productive. The Woodhead lode is about 40 fms. to the north of the copper lode; the workings made on it are about 3 ft. wide, and opened to a considerable extent; it is said it is worked on as deep as the adit, and has produced large quantities of tin, of good quality. Nickel and Cobalt: This is a counter branch from 4 to 6 in. wide, and is rich at the deep adit, from the quantity already broken, although it is only driven on a few fathoms; it must be evident that this branch will add greatly to the value of the mine, and I strongly recommend its being prosecuted with vigour, as it is improving in depth. The engine-shaft is completed in a very satisfactory manner down to the deep adit, and it is now ready for the pitwork. In looking at the extent of this set, and the great number of lodes of such promising character contained therein, I think it is one of no ordinary promise, and if carried out vigorously, I think it will make a very large profit. In conclusion, I beg to say, when looking at the mine-like manner in which everything has been done, both at surface and underground, I think there is great credit due to the managing agent of the mine.

Wheat Tristram, April 19, 1855.—Agreeably to your request, I have surveyed Dowgas Mine, and the following is my report and opinion:—1. The great gossan lode will average from 12 to 15 ft. wide, for upwards of 150 fms. in length, is composed of gossan, mundie, tin, and copper, but mundie in abundance. About 30 years ago, I crossed this lode at the shallow adit, where it measured 7 fathoms wide of gossan, mundie, and tin. Since that day hundreds of tons have been raised and sent to market. It is an old saying, and has proved to be true, that "mundie rides a good horse;" certainly, it must have been a good horse, to carry so many tons of mundie, and have raised and sent to market. 2. A middle lode, 4 to 5 feet wide, producing good work for tin and copper. 3. A south lode, about 7 ft. south of the above, with good stones of tin in it. 4. A counter copper lode, north of the engine-shaft, 5 to 6 ft. wide, which will intersect the above lode in a short distance eastward. On this lode there have been hundreds of tons of copper raised and sent to market. About 30 years ago, I helped to raise a great many tons of copper ore from this lode above it. 5. A tin lode north of the above counter, called "Woodhead Lode," about 3 ft. wide, has been very productive for tin. 6. Is a nickel and cobalt branch, which is from 4 to 5 in. wide, and will produce about 6 cwt. of nickel and cobalt per fathom. It is at present, having been recently discovered, and opened on about 6 fathoms in length. I consider this branch a very important feature in the mine, as it can, without doubt, be worked with a great profit. This set has been taken up and worked for hundreds of years past, and the ancient miners have received great profits therefrom. There is a hard floor of ground just under the deep adit level, common in productive mines in this locality. The shaft should be sunk 50 fathoms below the adit, to give these champion lodes a fair trial. This set being situated in such beautiful strata of mining grounds, about three-quarters of a mile to the south of the granite, will bear out every practical miner's recommendation. There is a great deal of work done at the surface, and a good engine-shaft sunk to the deep adit level. From what I have seen when working on this mine, and from my inspection of it, I say that there is no confident reason to expect that it will be a very large and very rich mine, if well worked.

South Dasset Mine, Redruth, May 10, 1855.—Agreeably with your request, I have inspected Dowgas Mine, in the parish of St. Stephens. In the first place, I surveyed the surface, and saw the backs of five lodes, which have been worked on by former miners, and on the south lode I saw several large rocks of tinstuff, but not much has been done on this lode at the adit level, but I think it is very desirable that the deep adit should be driven to it, and explored on. The gossan or mundie lode is only 10 fms. north of the south lode, which is very large, and containing a great quantity of mundie with tin, and I consider it a kindly lode. These lodes will fall together in depth, and in my opinion will be productive. About 5 fathoms north of the gossan, there is a lode called the middle lode, which is also very large, and has been opened on a great distance at the adit level. This lode does not underlay so much as the lodes before mentioned, and is likely to fall into them in depth, when I expect they will produce a great quantity of valuable metal. About 35 fathoms north is a copper lode, exceedingly large, and falls into the engine-shaft, 22 fathoms under the surface. The said shaft is now 45 fms. under the surface, and about two fms. under the deep adit; the lode being still in the shaft, not being perpendicular, and the lode underlying north, will soon leave it. This shaft is in a good situation for taking the south lodes in depth, they being all north underliers. I beg to observe, that I was exceedingly well pleased with the appearance of the copper lode, and I believe it will turn out a good one. There is another lode about 45 fathoms north of the engine-shaft, which I could only see at surface, and by the old workings, I have no doubt a great deal of tin has been raised from it, and it is well spoken of by the old miners. On the whole, I consider Dowgas Mine a first-rate speculation; and I have seldom seen so many large and promising lodes so near each other, and that can be so easily commanded by the engine-shaft.

Hagley, May 19, 1855.—I have visited, inspected, and beg to hand you my ideas of Dowgas Mine. It is a property in a mineral point of view, second to none I have reported upon; at the depth already wrought; and from the general appearance of the lodes, considering the component parts, if this does not turn to the right account when properly wrought, to me it will be a great discoverer.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.
—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 163, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET, BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOT at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!
—AT GOODRICH'S CIGAR, TOBACCO, AND SNUFF STORES (Established 1786), 415, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON (nearly opposite Hanway-street), BOX containing FOURTEEN FINE SISAL CIGARS for FIVE SHILLINGS AND NINEPENCE; post free, 37 stamps. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. GOODRICH."

CALLINGTON MINES.—At a QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Callington Mines, held at the offices of the company, 27, Austin-friars, London, on Tuesday, the 21st August, 1855.

G. LIBRI, Esq., in the chair.

The circular convening the meeting, and the minutes of the preceding meetings were read and passed.

The secretary read the financial statement, and a report from the agent, Capt. Silas James, when it was

Resolved,—That the accounts, with the report, be received and passed, errors and omissions excepted.

Resolved,—That a call of 2s. 6d. per share be now made, and payable at the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, on or before Tuesday, 11th September.

Resolved,—That a sum of £20 be paid Mr. Ensor, with the thanks of this meeting, for the important services rendered to this company at the period of Mr. Stainley's bankruptcy.

Resolved,—That Messrs. Seward, Ensor, Libri, Cumberland, and Mackay, form the committee of management till the next general meeting.

Resolved,—That Messrs. Shirliff and Hammond be re-elected auditors.

Resolved,—That a cordial vote of thanks be given Mr. Scallia and Mr. Thomas Watson, for their past services as members of the committee of management, and for retiring from the committee to promote the interests of the company.

Resolved,—A vote of thanks to the Chairman. EDWARD KING, Sec.

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, held at the offices, 47, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, August 16.

C. R. READ, Esq., in the chair.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. That a new capital to the extent of £15,000 be raised, if found necessary, by the issue of 15,000 new shares of £1 each, payable by instalments, of which the first call of 2s. 6d. be paid on allotment, and the remainder by calls not exceeding 1s. per share, at an interval of not less than one month. The number of shares that may be issued to be left to the discretion and decision of the directors.

2. That such new capital shall receive interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount paid-up from the date of the respective payments; such interest to become payable on the 1st of Jan. and 1st of July in each year; and that 10 days' notice of each call be given in the *Mining Journal*.

3. That in the event of the returns from the mine rendering it unnecessary to call up the whole of the new capital, the directors shall have the power to decline making calls for more than may be necessary to carry on the works for the time being. Furthermore, the directors shall have the power, after five years, to pay off the whole or any portion of the new capital to the extent of the payments made, together with such interest as may be due thereon up to the day of re-payment, by giving three months' notice of their intention so to do.

4. In the event of the mine yielding a surplus of returns, or profit, after the payment of all expenses of working, and interest upon capital as hereinbefore stipulated in clause No. 2, and it should be deemed advisable to declare a dividend, the new capital shall be entitled to participate equally with the old shares in such dividend, in proportion to the amounts paid-up on the new shares, in addition to the interest of 10 per cent. per annum allowed to the new capital.

5. That the interest accruing in respect of the new capital shall be regularly entered every month in the Cost-book, to the credit of the shares that have paid all calls (and not otherwise), to be considered as a current charge against the mine, and so to continue as long as any capital may remain available, and be paid off every six months, in conformity with clause No. 2, but should such capital become exhausted, and it should be decided to stop the mine, then the payment of interest shall cease, and the new capital shall be considered sunk, and in every respect rank the same as the original share capital.

6. That each director shall hold as a qualification 250 shares in the new capital of the company, so as to preserve an identity of interests.

7. Any shares of the new capital that may remain in arrear of call one month after it has been made, may be declared forfeited, at the discretion of the next meeting of shareholders.

8. That said 15,000 new shares shall be offered to the present shareholders *pro rata*, and failing the whole number being taken up on or before Monday, Sept. 3, then the same are to be re-offered to the shareholders who have already taken new shares, and the call to be paid on or before Sept. 17; failing, then to be offered to the public.

9. That the said new shares shall be entitled to vote at all general or special meetings, in proportion with the original shares, but limited to the amount paid-up on such new shares.

10. That the said new shares shall be transferable by the usual cost-book transfer.

11. All applications for these new shares must be accompanied by a remittance of 2s. 6d. per share on the number required, upon the receipt of which allotments will be forthwith delivered. Should the applications exceed the number of shares to be issued, then the 2s. 6d. per share, remitted in excess, will be returned. No application can be attended to unless accompanied by such remittance, and be made on or before Sept. 3 next, at the office of the company, 47, Old Broad-street.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. C. MANUEL, Sec.

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—In conformity with resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting, held on the 16th August inst., authorising the directors to issue 15,000 new shares of £1 each, if found necessary, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the dates of the respective payments.

Notice is hereby given, that APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED at the office of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, from the present shareholders, for their relative proportions of the new shares, up to the 3d of Sept. next; any shares not then taken up will be again offered to those shareholders wishing to increase their holding, with the option of taking them to the 17th Sept.; and any shares then remaining will be offered to the public in the usual manner.

All applications must be accompanied by a remittance of the first instalment of 2s. 6d. per share.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Committee of Management of the Great Crinnis Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Being the holder of original shares in the Great Crinnis Mining Company, I hereby apply for my proportion of the new shares to be issued, in conformity with the resolutions passed at the special general meeting of the company on the 16th of August inst., and I herewith enclose a remittance for the first instalment of 2s. 6d. per share on

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Signature _____

By order of the Committee: R. C. MANUEL, Sec.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the offices of the company, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, on the 31st day of July, 1855.

That, for the purpose of placing further funds at the disposal of the directors, they be authorised to issue any number of shares of £1 each, not exceeding 9600 shares.

That such shares be offered, by advertisement of these resolutions, to the proprietors of existing shares in the company, on payment of 6s. 8d. per share, such shares being conceded at the rate of one new share for five existing shares.

That no proprietor shall be entitled to any new shares unless, and until, his existing shares shall have been deposited at the office of the company in London, or with the committee of administration at Carlsruhe, on or before the 25th day of August next, and unless such deposit be made on or before the 1st day of Sept. next.

That the directors be authorised to dispose of all such new shares as shall not be accepted and paid for by shareholders, on or before the 1st day of September next, to such persons as the directors shall think proper, and at any price, not being less than 6s. 8d. per share.

That the four preceding resolutions and this resolution be published in the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Morning Herald*, and *Mining Journal* newspapers, and in the *Carlsruhe Gazette*.

Shareholders desirous of taking up the new shares must make application at the office of the company, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, or at the committee of administration at Carlsruhe, where proper forms may be obtained for the purpose.

August 1, 1855. G. D'O. GOWAN, Chairman.

PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—The following report has been made to the Directors of the above company, by their Mining Superintendent, who has just returned from Jamaica:—

London, Aug. 10, 1855.—GENTLEMEN: Among the numerous localities under lease to you for mining purposes, Silver Hill was selected as the one most likely to lead to early and beneficial results. The larger portion of your mining staff has consequently been stationed there for some considerable period. The chief operations now in course of prosecution consist of two levels, marked on plan, No. 1 and No. 2. In No. 1, some months ago, a quartz lode was intersected, of considerable promise, varying from 2 to 4 ft. wide, with well-defined walls, and dipping west from 2 to 3 ft. in a fms. This has been opened upon for 60 or 70 fms. in length; and, throughout, has shown a most promising appearance, containing stones of copper ore, green carbonate of copper, iron pyrites, &c. This level has been extended 60 fms. beyond this point, to suit some highly-interesting mineralised masses which crop out at surface, and has now attained the position at which they may be expected to be reached.

No. 2, or Eyre lode, has been driven about 150 fms., to intersect the quartz lode alluded to in No. 1. In the course of this driving several large and important formations have been cut through, containing magnetic and ordinary iron pyrites of a very ponderous character, and some assays of which produced a moderate yield of gold. Nothing, however, has been done to prove their importance or value, the most energetic efforts being directed to the intersection of the quartz lode. The ground in the immediate end is hard and wet, and probably some 8 or 10 fms. will yet have to be driven before the object will be attained. The level is now in about 125 fms. from entrance, and is about 34 fms. deeper than No. 1.

It is impossible to say what the results may be on the intersection and opening of this lode. It is undoubtedly one of a promising character, and well worthy of the most spirited trial; the elevation of the mountain into which it underlies is very considerable, and should further development, at a future period, render the working below No. 2 desirable, the Yallahs River, which flows by the mouth of the level, will supply unlimited water-power for all purposes.

At Plumstead Mine, the operations are chiefly confined to the driving of a deep level, which will come in 15 fms. below the workings conducted by a former party. Some good stones of copper ore have been found in portions of the lode unrecovered by them, and the prospects generally are such as to warrant this driving. Some four or six months will be required to prove the value or otherwise of this locality.

The English staff consists of 11 men and your mining agent, Capt. Clemons. Labour is generally abundant, and the natives are likely soon to become tolerably efficient workmen.

It is my decided conviction that the operations, at Silver Hill in particular, will result favourably; the lode is the only quartz lode I have brought specimens for your inspection) which I have seen in Jamaica, and is in every respect as promising as could be desired. I believe nothing but a little perseverance will be requisite to make Silver Hill an important and profitable mine. As the operations have proceeded, nothing has occurred to alter my convictions; the continuity of the lodes and branches has been established from level to level, and nothing can exceed the regularity and compactness of the formation in No. 2.

I think any company would be warranted in spending a much larger amount of capital than has already been spent in the operations here, if it should be required, and I have no hesitation in recommending to you an official and complete development of the mineral ground.

HENRY LOWRY.

BANKING AND GUARANTEE BUSINESS COMBINED.

The SOLVENCY GUARANTEE COMPANY (Registered provisionally), in union with, and to supersede, the Solvency Mutual Guarantee Company (Registered and Incorporated under Acts of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, and 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 75, for the Guarantee of Debts, Receipts, Bills, Notes, Bonds, Compositions upon Embarrassed Estates, Contracts, and other Monetary Risks; and also for Banking in combination with Debt Guarantees, whereby commercial and monetary transactions in general will be greatly facilitated.

LONDON: 35, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE.

MANCHESTER: 23, BROWN STREET.

LIVERPOOL: 35, OLD HALL STREET.

Capital £250,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000, in shares of £5 each. Deposit 10s. per share, or the full amount may be paid up.

No further calls are contemplated, but the holders of shares of the first series will be privileged as follows:—

1. To pay up at any time the whole or any part of such shares.

2. To be allowed a discount of £5 per cent. on the amount so paid up, if prior to the 1st October, 1855.

3. To receive interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up.

4. To participate solely in the profits of the discount department, of which the entire amount is reserved to shareholders.

5. To participate partly in the profits of the guarantee department, of which one-third part is reserved to shareholders.

No shareholder will be liable beyond the amount of his shares, special clauses in that effect being inserted in every guarantee and contract.

No Deed need be signed until after the first annual meeting.

This company is not to be regarded as a new institution, but simply as an extension and reconstruction, on the proprietary system, of the Solvency Mutual Guarantee Company, which, since its complete registration in 1852, has, even with the limited powers afforded by the purely mutual constitution, and in the face of many and vast difficulties, achieved a position and attained an amount of business which, it is confidently asserted, have never been equalled by any institution within the same time.

This success it is believed will be greatly augmented and consolidated by a further development of its powers.

The plan as now extended offers to shareholders a safe and (especially by means of the discount branch) lucrative investment, besides reserving to them one-third of the profits arising from the guarantee business of the company. The remaining two-thirds of these profits to be divided among the assured members, who, in addition to the advantages conferred by their guarantees, will derive legitimate and most valuable assistance through the discount, reference, and debt recovery departments.

The business of the company, which, by the deed of constitution, may be greatly extended, comprises chiefly:—

THE DEBT GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The application of the principle of assurance to this purpose is based upon accurately compiled tables, by which it is demonstrated that among the immense number of merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and traders of Great Britain, there is in each occupation, within equal periods, a determinate average amount of insolvency.

The operations of this department comprise:—

1. Gross annual return guarantees, embracing the total sales of a trader, for a fixed term.

2. Floating risk guarantees, insuring only a specified part of annual sales.

3. Special risk guarantees, covering separate risks, at premiums varying according to the nature of each case.

THE BANKING AND DISCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

The objects of this department are, by discounting trade bills covered by guarantees issued by the company, to afford to the shareholders a safe profit, and to assure the advantages of a "discount account" in union with a guarantee on their gross annual sales.

The system adopted will, when fully developed, differ in no material respect from the usual business of the joint-stock banks.

The operations of this department comprise chiefly:—

1. The discount of trade bills covered by guarantees issued by this company on gross annual returns. A preference will be given to the business of shareholders.

2. The discount of claims admitted under any of the guarantee departments, but not due.

3. The receiving of monies on debentures or deposit receipts.

The discounting of bills is strictly limited to approved trade bills not having more than four months to run, and covered by policies issued by the Debt Guarantee Department. It is obvious that this last-mentioned restriction must give to the paper under discount a security more perfect than ordinarily pertains to such investments.

Persons, therefore, who seek for a permanent or temporary investment of their surplus capital at the highest rate of interest compatible with safety, will find in the bank of the company's operations a means certainly not less safe and remunerative than any afforded by the joint-stock and private banks.

The Deed of Constitution provides for an annual division of the profits, after the following equitable scheme:—

One-third.—To the shareholders as a bonus, in addition to the entire profits arising from the use of their capital in the discount department.

Two-thirds.—To be divided according to the rules; one-half to be applied annually in reduction of future premiums, and the remaining half to be applied in the formation of a reserved fund.

Applications for shares, prospectuses, agencies, &c., to be made at the chief offices of the company, 35, King William-street, London Bridge, City.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Solvency Guarantee Company.

GENTLEMEN.—I request that you will allot me _____ shares of £5 each in the above company, and in consideration of such allotment, or any less number you may appropriate to me, I hereby undertake to pay the sum of _____ per share thereof, and to execute the Deed of Settlement when required.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1855.

Signature _____

Residence _____

Profession or trade _____

Place of business _____

THIRD EDITION.

This day is published, in crown octavo, boards, with Tables, 240 pp.

Price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT.

WITH PARTICULARS OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVIDED AND PROGRESSIVE MINES IN ENGLAND.

Original Correspondence.

STRENGTH OF IRON TUBULAR STRUCTURES.—No. IV.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—In my letter on this subject in the Journal of the 4th inst., I attempted an application of the tubular formula to the purpose of calculating the transverse strength of solid wrought-iron beams, and having since given some further attention to the subject, I forward the results, which I consider fully bear out the correctness of the tubular formula, and also confirm my previous statement—viz., that the transverse strength of a tubular girder is only equivalent to that of a plain rectangular beam of similar depth and weight of material; and I have also deduced a formula that applies readily and correctly for obtaining the transverse strength of iron beams.

As my former remarks were based on the girders of the Trent tubular bridge, I purpose using the same data for the elucidation of my views on the portion of the subject now under consideration. On referring to the tubular formula, it will be observed that the "sectional area of bottom" of the girders is made a primary and important item, and in the Trent Bridge tubular girders, described by Dr. Ure in his *Dictionary of Arts*, &c., vol. 1, pp. 674 to 680, the area of the bottom is stated to be 58.6 in.; and as I have already shown that the quantity of material in, and the strength of one of these girders, is equal to a beam of wrought-iron of similar depth, and 1.125 in. in thickness, and as the depth is 12 ft., or 144 in., it follows that the whole sectional area of metal in such a girder is 102 in., or 2.77 times 58.6 in.; and as the constant used in the tubular formula is stated to be 80, if we divide this last number by 2.77, we have a result of 28.77, which can be applied as a constant for calculating the transverse strength of solid wrought-iron beams. But as I have shown in my former letters that the centre breaking weight of a beam arrived at by the tubular formula, is slightly in excess of the breaking weight when calculated by the ordinary method, in the proportion of 384.6 to 360.66 tons (which excess I attribute to the best materials having been used in the tubular experiments, whereas the ordinary method of calculation is framed to meet the employment of average material), it would be as well, in practice, to make the constant 28.77, or indeed 28, which will have the double advantage of saving figures and giving the result rather under the mark as regards the strength. By this means we have the formula—

Where—
 d = centre breaking weight in tons.
 b = breadth of beam in inches.
 d = depth of beam in inches.
 c = a constant, found to be 28.6.
 l = length of beam between supports, in inches.

As an example, we will now calculate the centre breaking weight of a solid wrought-iron rectangular beam, 9 inches deep, 2½ inches in breadth, and 12 feet between the supports; and by the usual method we have—

$16600 \times 4 \times 2.5 \times 9 = 40.17$ tons; or, by the formula I now advance—

$2.5 \times 9 \times 28.6 = 40.21$ tons. Another example: required the centre breaking weight of a wrought-iron beam, 12 inches deep, 1 inch in breadth, and 13 feet 6 inches between the supports, and by the usual method we have—

$16600 \times 4 \times 1 \times 13.5 = 25.39$ tons; or more simply by the formula deduced from the tubular formula $\frac{1}{1.125} \times 28.6 = 25.42$ tons; and I now proceed to apply this new formula to check the calculation, as made in my first letter, of the breaking weight of a beam 12 feet deep, 1.125 inches in breadth, and 134 feet between the supports, $\frac{1.125 \times 12 \times 28.6}{1.125} = 361.02$ tons, against 360.66 tons obtained by the usual method of calculation.

Having thus, I believe, established the soundness of principle of the views I am advocating, I now proceed to notice some of the more prominent practical disadvantages of the cellular system of construction, among which are the enormous cost arising from the description of material employed, and the workmanship necessary in that method of construction—great extent of surface exposed to oxidation, which in a material having so strong an affinity for oxygen as iron is a point of the first importance—expense of raising the tubes to their ultimate position—difficulty of access for painting and repairs—and, though last, not by any means the least consideration is, that as the Trent girders weigh 70 tons each, and the useful effect obtained from them, as shown in my first letter, is due to about 40 tons of the material employed, it follows that only 57 per cent. of the material produces a direct useful effect, the remaining 43 per cent. being required by the cellular system of construction for joints, stays, &c. Indeed, the above per centage of useful effect is too high, for the effect produced is due really to only 38 tons, though in my calculations I have called it 40 tons; consequently, a further deduction of 5 per cent. must be made, so that in point of fact nearly one-half of the expensive material employed in the Tubular System of construction produces no useful effect.

Observing from the public prints that it is proposed to carry the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada across the River St. Lawrence, by means of a bridge on the tubular construction, which bridge is estimated to require about 10,000 tons of wrought-iron, it is manifestly worth the attention of all interested, both in the present and future prospects of that railway, in a commercial point of view, to see that no undue or unnecessary expenditure on needless or imperfect works takes place, and that the propriety of employing the tubular system for the Victoria Bridge should be fully considered, as the future prospects of the Canada lines may be irretrievably compromised by adopting a method of construction involving at the same time such an enormous expenditure, with small amount of practical effect, and possessing besides the serious disadvantages before enumerated.

Chesterfield, 8 mo. 18.

GEORGE WILKIE, C.E.

THE NEW METAL, ALUMINIUM.

SIR,—I apprehend the principal difficulty attending the useful application of this metal is the expensive agency employed in obtaining it. There is another, however, not so prominently before the public, and that is its extreme hardness. The latter was mentioned to me by the manufacturer of the "delicately-formed watch-wheels" which were presented to the Emperor, and subsequently to Her Majesty and Prince Albert.

Scientific research will probably hit upon means which will go far to remove both these objections; and in the interim it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know that the maker of the "wheels" (Mons. Raby, 17, Boulevard des Capucines) has also, to his great credit, made a watch out of this metal; and he had so far proceeded with it, three weeks since, as to assure me with confidence that, though not better than other watches, it would keep time as well. The watch was to be presented to the Emperor when finished. I believe that has been done, and more will, doubtless, be heard of it at the Exhibition or elsewhere ere long.

Mons. Raby is one of the most eminent watch-makers in Paris, and was some years connected with the house of the Messrs. Dent.

Castlebury, Isle of Wight, Aug. 20.

HENRY PENNOCK.

THE REMEDY FOR OFFICIAL INCOMPETENCY.

SIR,—Much is said of "the right man in the right place"; and truly we ought to enforce the principle, because it concerns both the present and the future welfare of Great Britain. But the public must see the example: it is not sufficient that the Government be compelled to select able officers and administrators—the people themselves must show that they possess the faculty of judicious choice in their private affairs. It is too true that, in official appointments, interest is everything, fitness being rarely considered; witness the nomination of high military officers to prominent positions on the construction of railways—a matter they cannot possibly understand in its details.

Then, again, the selection of mine inspectors has but partially fallen on practical men; and this is of vital importance to the poor worker underground, for those who are not practical are decidedly incompetent to the discharge of such onerous duties. To show how far powerful recommendation will go in this branch, an individual was chosen, under the Accidents in Mines Bill, who had no practical knowledge whatever, but had exhibited rather neat manipulation in a chemical laboratory. Of course, he could not long sustain a position for which he was so decidedly unprepared.

This disastrous incompetency renders the public service in all its branches—the Manchester exhibition of ignorance and unfitness in the Crimea is only a type: it is to be seen on a still larger scale throughout the entire British empire.

Then, again, the people themselves are careful to entrust their private interests to skillful hands; and it is in this, I repeat, that they should set an example to the Government. Men unfitted by previous practice are dispatched to the mining counties, or the most experienced engineers. We find, also, that persons who have altogether no experience of the duties of the office, or in the professions, are appointed managers of enterprises which require the aid of the most skillful practitioners. Military and naval officers (they might find more congenial employment at Sebastopol) are transferred to ready-made mines and engineers, and dispatched to Mexico and Peru, to direct important mining undertakings, leaving the foolish, condescending shareholders in a hopeless condition at home.

The period of a letter from Mr. Hopkins, in your last Journal, has drawn my attention to this subject, and has induced me to make the preceding and following remarks. In that letter, a certain "Professor" is spoken of as, by his reports, inducing the learned professor to shirk in his college, and still worse in the public to scotch his reports.

Then, again, we have amongst us a gentleman who was formerly employed by a Bradford and copper-mining. He wrote a book, and straightway the public count on doing duty as miners, and who have certain lecturers, and other showmen, whose natural lives, and who probably were never underground during the term of their appointments from a person who I remember to have been a bricklayer, and yet he appeals to capitalists to allow him to inspect their mines.

I say nothing here of the trashy gold-crushing machine, because I think their day

is pretty well passed; nor do I remark on the recent extraordinary selection of persons to visit the East India, in order to make inspections in that rich country, because I am quite satisfied their day is to come.

If the employment of such people as those described in this letter be persisted in, shareholders will have to wait long for dividends. Let every cobbler stick to his last, and mining affairs will then recover their tone, and become what they really ought to be—paying concerns.—Aug. 22.

A VIEWER.

THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT.

SIR,—In the excellent leading article on this Act in last week's *Mining Journal*, it is intimated that the Limited Liability Statute applies to both railway and canal enterprises, as defined by judicial decisions; and I am desirous to ascertain whether it would give authority to form a railway company without an Act of Parliament, under the following conditions:—

A certain district, A, is greatly in want of a railway to B, and has twice applied to Parliament for an Act to make that railway, but by the opposition of railway C, which can afford no accommodation itself to A, the applications failed.

Now, on what conditions can the inhabitants and landowners of A form a company under the Limited Liability Act, to make the desired railway from A to B? And would the railway company C have any right to oppose in any way the formation of such a company, and the construction of such a railway?

The opposition of C was based on the fear of diverting a portion of the through traffic from C, and the local inhabitants have to submit to travel some 100 miles over the railway C to reach B, than by the line they proposed by the old mail road to B.

Take another case, of a mineral district requiring a railway. Can a company be formed under the Limited Liability Act to make such a railway? And, if so, on what conditions? If such undertakings can be carried out, then very extensive benefit indeed may arise from this important statute.

City, Aug. 22.

ON THE TREATMENT OF GOLD-BEARING MINERALS.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "D. C.," in the Journal of last week, states—"I think I can safely maintain that no mode of mercurial amalgamation yet invented will extract all the gold contained in the ore." That practically all the gold can be extracted by a proper mercurial treatment, I have abundantly proved by many hundred experiments upon nearly every class of auriferous matter, in quantities varying from 8 or 10 lbs. to as many tons. If "D. C." will turn to the Journal of Oct. 25, 1854, he will find a statement of some of my many experiments up to that time, which I published more particularly with the view of proving that all classes of minerals might be submitted advantageously to my process, whether they were pyrites, blende, galena, or otherwise, and that the quantity of gold remaining in the tailings was insignificant. I do not, however, propose to so completely strip the tailings in regular work, as the last pennyweight per ton does not pay working cost. I have, therefore, in all my larger trials, left about a pennyweight per ton in the tailings.

I can further state that I have never found any difficulty in the treatment by amalgamation, nor have I met with any one accustomed to the treatment of gold-bearing minerals who has found any insurmountable difficulty in the matter. All that is required is, that the ore shall be very finely divided, that it shall actually come in contact with the mercury, and that the amalgamating apparatus shall be so contrived that the gold remains in contact with the mercury until it is dissolved. Moreover, the apparatus should be so arranged, that a certain amount of chemical action should be set up, so as to increase the solvent and decomposing power of the mercury. All this I have accomplished in my mode of working. From the experience I have had in the treatment of many hundred tons of a variety of mineral matters, I have had no doubt, as I shall be glad to demonstrate to those who are actuated by more than idle curiosity, in the matter.

From the above, "D. C." will perceive that I have long been past the point "expansion of the ore," in which the non-continuance of my process; it has simply been, that I have been so much engaged otherwise that I could not attend to them. In the advertising columns will be found a testimonial I unexpectedly received from a gentleman well known in the scientific and mining world (W. T. Rickard, Esq., F.C.S., assayer of copper and the precious metals by special appointment of the Chilian Government) regarding the working of my machinery, and which will in itself sufficiently refute "D. C.'s" assertion as to the impossibility of operating on gold-bearing substances by amalgamation.

Assay Office, Dunsing's-alley, Bishopsgate, Aug. 21.

J. MITCHELL, F.C.S.

GOLD IN INDIA.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 18th inst., I observe a letter from Mr. Evan Hopkins, on "Gold in India," in which I think he has not done justice to the subject. The East India Company have long ago declared their intention not to interfere with the proper channels of private enterprise, and having the Government of a large country to sustain, they will do well to keep to that. The washing for gold there, like every other branch of industry, calls for capital, improved methods of working; and who is to introduce these things? The present mode of working in the Himalaya Mountains is very dilatory, but yet remunerative, and some of the gold washers there assured me they earned far more by washing for gold than they could by working in the copper mines; and from what I have seen of the sand in the rivers, I am satisfied that much profit may be derived from washing the beds of those rivers on a large scale, and in a proper manner.—*Trumpet Consols*, Aug. 22.

J. B. WILKINS.

CALIFORNIA, AND ITS RESOURCES.

SIR,—The usual channels of information repeat the news from California, so frequently received, that its mines and washings are affording a richer harvest of gold this year than even in any other since those immense sources have been discovered. It is remarkable that, whenever this subject is noticed, gentlemen turn from it, as if conscious that they have been leaving that gold for others to enjoy which should have been in their own proper pockets. They are also beginning to see the quality of the men who once managed these matters; as they now cannot help seeing how notorious is the fact, that there is an abundance of gold in California, enough to rally, as it recently has done, the flagging commercial position of the United States.

Gentlemen appear, generally, as if frightened by the swindles of 1851-2 from every attempt to realise a profitable share of this gold; but, it may be asked, are men to withdraw their confidence with their money from bankers, because three of that respectable class may be found just now at the bar of the Old Bailey? Will it be no longer a distinctive honour at the hands of Majesty to become a baronet, because, forsooth, one who wears the distinguished badge appears to have become originally a trollop for having exchanged honour for dishonour, integrity for baseness, made a liberal discount in favour of villainy, and opened afresh the fountain of the widow's sighs, and of the helpless orphan's tears? And if such acts can only go to prove the isolated actor to be an exception, then such acts cannot reduce to a rule the value of the esteem in which such distinctive honour is held. How comes it, then, that such identical acts, by certain known bad bands of directors, can reduce the character of other directors to their own level, or shut out the gold of California from our appreciation? The gold we can clearly see is there in abundance; others get it, and profit by getting it; and why may not the English as well as others? It is certainly at a distance from us. What, then? Directors need not be the less honourable and business-like on that account; and the executive could be selected from among those, also, who know what they are about to undertake. These two elements might be novelties in such an enterprise, and form a sufficient nucleus for success. Only let the subject be fairly and honourably entertained, and I cannot hesitate to point out abundant opportunities in California for highly profitable legitimate enterprise.

I perceive, in your last week's Journal, that Mr. Cadell, of Quartzburg, California, fully confirms my recent remarks in the *Mining Journal*, on the locality, prospects, &c., of those Anglo-Californian companies, yet certainly are responsible, I did not feel called upon to go then into particulars.—*Tolens*, Aug. 22.

W. EATHORNE GILL.

THE NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—The following letter was forwarded by me to Mr. Robert Sheppard, as chairman of the meeting of shareholders of the National Brazilian Mining Association, held at the London Tavern, on Saturday last, with a request that he would read it thereat. I am, however, informed that Mr. Sheppard merely acquainted the meeting with the letter, and received a communication from me, which he described in such terms as induced those present not to desire to be read, accordingly, it was not read.

As my letter referred to matters not merely personal to Mr. Sheppard, but to questions of infinite importance to the large body of shareholders not present at the meeting, you will oblige me, as well as confer a benefit on the association, by giving insertion to it in your Journal of Saturday next.

35, Chancery-lane, Aug. 21.

W. A. GREATBORN.

TO ROBERT SHEPPARD, ESQ.—SIR:—To observe that a meeting of the National Brazilian Mining Association has been advertised to take place to-day at the London Tavern. As I have not been invited to attend, I conclude that my presence is not desired; still, the position of the affairs of the association are so much periled by the course heedlessly pursued in Brazil by those who assume to act under your authority, and for whose acts all their shareholders, you certainly are responsible, that I should not discharge my duty, as Mr. Oxenford's solicitor, if I forbore to address you, and through you the shareholders, on the threatening aspect of affairs; I beg, therefore, that you will do me the favour to lay my letter before the meeting to-day.

Since the last meeting, I have had great satisfaction in frequently meeting you in a friendly spirit, to consider and co-operate in those measures which we had agreed were the most just and best for all parties. You proposed to me terms for an arbitration, which appeared to me conceived in a spirit of fairness, which I was well disposed to accept of Mr. Oxenford's behalf, and which, probably, would have been accepted at once had not the proposed arbitration embraced matters on which I was either totally or, at least, insufficiently informed. The further consideration of this proposal merely stood over until I could receive the necessary instructions from Mr. Oxenford, and it was probable that the mail of August would bring me information enabling me to bring all disputes to an amicable close, without waiting for express instructions from Mr. Oxenford. I regret much that anything should have occurred in Brazil to endanger the result of the prudent and sensible course which events were following in England.

The mail of this month brought me a letter from Mr. Oxenford, written, of course, in ignorance of the state of the negotiations between you and myself, but conceived in a spirit of just indignation at the discreditable means resorted to in Brazil to lower his character and credit in that country. Mr. Oxenford writes to me, that the Brazilian Consul, acting as your agent, but giving the full weight of his official position to the announcement proceeding from him, had published in the Brazilian papers the injunction granted by Vice-Chancellor Wood, but had suppressed the order of the Lords Justices overruling the former order, to the important extent of appointing Mr. Oxenford himself the manager of the property of the Association in Brazil, and that the Consul had thus acted, although the order of the Lords Justices was actually in his possession at the time. I learn, also, from other sources, that the Consul, not content with thus falsifying the orders of the Court, here, had preceded the advertisement by offensive remarks, reflecting on the credit and position of Mr. Oxenford, who, in the character of an officer of the English Court of Chancery, was peculiarly entitled to his protection. I have heard you publicly refer to these orders as a great triumph gained by your proceedings in Chancery; and I was not disposed to quarrel with that view of the case, feeling, as I did, that the appointment of the Lords Justices of Mr. Oxenford as their officer to manage the estate, after hearing all you had to allege against him, was the most satisfactory testimonial that gentleman could hold against all calumnies, and that whilst he continued to perform his duties as an officer of the Court, he would have the full protection of that Court. But it is now time that the shareholders should be made acquainted with the true effect of the orders in Chancery, that they may themselves form an opinion on the question of advantage gained either by yourself or Mr. Oxenford. If they are satisfied with the orders, Mr. Oxenford is more than content; but I protest against any "triumph" gained over Mr. Oxenford by such means as have been resorted to in Brazil.

If the matter were merely personal to Mr. Oxenford, I could content myself with the remonstrance I have now made to you; but the consequences are too serious, as

affecting the interests of the shareholders, to justify my silence—the object of this proceeding in Brazil, which I must be allowed to designate as "tricky and discreditable," is to impair Mr. Oxenford's credit. To a certain extent the object has been attained, since Mr. Oxenford informs me that his operations at the mines have been much impeded from this cause. Now, let me remind you that the whole of the expenditure of the mines has been hitherto met by bills drawn in Brazil on the association in England; and there always has been, and still is, a large amount of bills under acceptance here. Hitherto, and up to the present moment, Mr. Oxenford has maintained the credit of the association, and honoured every bill at maturity, frequently (as you know to be the fact) advancing his own money to a large amount for that purpose. Since Mr. Oxenford's departure from England, you have not only refused to afford the slightest assistance or facility for meeting these bills, but have undignifiedly expressed to me the satisfaction you would feel if all these bills were returned to Brazil dishonoured, because you could thus embarrass Mr. Oxenford. (You assume that the holders of the bills would not proceed against you personally, as a shareholder—but that is your affair.) The proceedings in Brazil are certainly the best that could have been devised for bringing about such a catastrophe to the association as the return of the bills to Brazil. It is most short-sighted policy to expect that the embarrassment would fall upon Mr. Oxenford in any other shape than that which would render him powerless to save the property of the association.

It is to be believed for one moment that the Brazilian papers of these bills would report for satisfaction to Mr. Oxenford personally, and not to the property of the association? and if one class of creditors should make this attack, is it to be supposed that the other creditors of the association would stand still, and take no steps to help themselves? If this takes place, would it not devolve upon Mr. Oxenford as a positive duty to interfere by means of the law courts of Brazil, for the purpose of effecting a general winding-up of the affairs in Brazil, so that all creditors, including himself, should be paid alike? Would it not be his duty, if he saw such a mischief impending, to anticipate the crisis, and appeal to the laws of the country to which he is amenable? This is the result to which your present proceedings undoubtedly tend.

Again, have you totally forgotten the clause in the lease of your valuable and only productive property (the Coeas Mines), or have you really considered the effect with reference to this property of an act of bankruptcy, either in England or the Brazil?

I warn you that there are other and even greater perils towards which your present policy is fast drifting the association. It would be indiscreet to say more at a public meeting on this subject than that I am ready at any moment to explain myself fully to you, as the representative of the shareholders. I have no means of information in strengthening their opinion open to you, but you have either not viewed certain matters in the same light that I have, or, as I believe to be the case, you have overlooked them altogether.

But a few words in conclusion. If you so will it, I am prepared to carry forward the Chancery proceedings with you here in England, or if you so decide, you may remove the scene of contention to Brazil, even if you have not already irrevocably done so; but I have no desire to recede from the amicable position to which matters were brought previously to the arrival of the last mail from Brazil.

35, Chancery-lane, Aug. 1855.

W. A. GREATBORN.

THE BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

SIR,—No doubt your correspondent, Mr. Harry Scrivenor, writes well, and always to the point; I cannot, however, agree with him in the latter part of his answer to "Delta." I am quite sure it is a wise maxim for directors to exercise jealous care in strengthening their proprietary; at the same time they will never allow an invasion to meet their own particular views, but religiously observe the covenants of the Deed of Settlement.

Mr. Harry Scrivenor's groom's case is an extreme one, and not to the point, as decided by the directors. The allegation is, Mr. Crawshaw has, through his broker, become a large purchaser of shares in this concern for purposes of his own, those views being detrimental to the general interests of the company. I know nothing of Mr. Crawshaw or his designs—other cases I know, where men of business whose position is superior to any of our directors, and whose shares are placed in the same category. What analogy there is to Mr. Scrivenor's case, this department is not competent to judge.

I do know the directors hold only a small share in the Blaenavon Company—some just sufficient to qualify for their position (25 shares), and some of those purchased even lower than the present quotation. Mr. Harry Scrivenor has even gone further: he has put forth a plea in defence of the reserve of the present directors to the charges of the shareholders' committee's report, and very delicately hints (as far as his knowledge goes) "they are honourable men." Let us see what the reports state, now two months old, and uncontradicted, except that the directors state it to be a pamphlet, and its facts *ex parte*. I should now state that, at the meeting held on May 24, not one of the shareholders knew of the disgraceful charges made against the directors. That fact only is sufficient to justify the shareholders in erring in ignorance, and upon which Mr. H. Scrivenor relies with so much stress. He is welcome to it for what it is worth.

This company, it should be observed, has always been short of ready money; and the following charges will show how readily, and with what caution, the directors sought to increase its resources:—
 Charge 1: In April, 1853, by a vote of shareholders, the maximum sum of 8000, per annum was fixed; and, by some contrivance, this vote was made to take effect from January, 1853, and they actually received it.
 Charge 2: A director, on February 23, 1854, sold to an insolvent house 500 tons of iron, value 4374s. This director obtained the warrants from a young clerk in the company's office, during the absence of the other directors, and in direct opposition to the practice of the company—hence an entire loss of the sum stated. In the following April, the directors conscientiously recommended him as a fit and proper person to protect the shareholders' interests—observe, not allowing the meeting at which he was so re-elected to know a word of his past misconduct.

Charge 3: Another director lets his children, from January 31, 1853, to April 30, 1853, machinery to one of his concerns, to the value of 11,000s., and under 12,000s., although the first renewal of bills took place in September, 1853.

Charge 4: Two directors, without either the sanction of shareholders or brother directors' knowledge, subscribe for 600 shares, of 25s. each share, in the Hereford and Abergavenny Railway. This subscription was made in 1851, and there is no minute of them in the company's books till 1854. In the balance-sheet of 1855 they are stated to be worth 4032l. 2s. 3d.; whilst they represent a *bona fide* market value of about 2000l.—hence a loss of 2000l.

Other directorial improprieties I omit—all of them very grave offences. These are the charges on which Mr. Harry Scrivenor counsels the directors to silence—perhaps wisely so. To the shareholders he is equally liberal, for he says "it cannot be to the shareholders' advantage in general to mar the acts of the directors." I would say, what confidence have the proprietors that the Blaenavon directors have their interest in view, seeing that their past misconduct has nearly ruined the affair, by keeping the shareholders in the dark respecting all the transactions above enumerated? I wish Mr. Harry Scrivenor would inform me what injury the property can receive through the shareholders giving publicity to their position, position, position, and so on, and so on, and so on, but by bad and incapable directors, their character may suffer. The shareholders' course will be to be firm in purpose, and every day brings us nearer to what every honest man desires. The remainder, let the directors imagine.—33, Fleet-street, Aug. 21.

JAS. BANKS.

THE BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

SIR,—Mr. Harry Scrivenor has done me the honour to notice some remarks in my last letter to you on the Blaenavon Company's affairs, and in defence of his now friends, but former enemies, the London board, urges, that defending themselves against the serious charges contained in the report of the committee of enquiry would jeopardise the new lease—ergo, they are wise to be silent. How Mr. H. Scrivenor can reconcile this with facts, or a common-sense argument, I am at a loss to conceive. I am, as a large shareholder, most anxious that this lease should be obtained, and would be the last to do anything to jeopardise it; and so unanimous are the shareholders on this point, that I know of but one gentleman opposed to it.

Mr. Harry Scrivenor is much in error if he supposes this lease is granted solely on the responsibility or responsibility of our directors; it is granted to the Blaenavon Company, of which our directors hold or represent a very trifling number of shares; in fact, six out of seven of our directors do not, I believe, hold altogether 300 shares. I am, therefore, right in stating that a reply to the committee's report could not, and would not, have affected the new lease, but might have placed the directors themselves in a more favourable light before the public; for what individual is there who, sensible of his right and innocence, would remain silent a day under the serious charges hanging over our directors?

In my first letter I did not condemn our directors. I reviewed the report, and hoped a satisfactory explanation would be given; in none having been, I am not unreasonable in the strictures made against them in my last. Directors, as well as individuals, must regard public opinion, conveyed through our excellent press; if not, they must not be surprised at the severely expressed opinions of any man.

Does Mr. Harry Scrivenor suppose the committee's report has not been read by the Earl of Abergavenny and his agents? and does he suppose that report, so long unanswered, raises our directors in the estimation of his lordship or his advisers? I can assure him and the directors that it has not done so, but very much lowered them. In reply to Mr. Scrivenor's statement, I know little or nothing, but the fact as stated in the committee's report; and it is there stated that after the committee had requested the directors not to allow the transfer of shares, two of the directors, of which the chairman was one, sold some 700 shares, and received money for them, but refused to register, to prevent voting. If the party purchasing should turn out to be not a "groom," but a respectable and responsible party, and that the directors withhold the registration because they have reason to suppose these shares would be used in opposition to themselves, with the view of placing proper men at the helm of affairs, will Mr. Scrivenor then justify such a course by our directors? Can he argue that the Deed of Settlement, from which he quotes, ever anticipated, or was framed to meet, such a case as directors deserting their trust, by selling their shares, when their misdeeds were being enquired into, receiving the money, and then refusing to register the very shares they had themselves sold? Can Mr. Scrivenor say that the Deed of Settlement ever anticipated that directors would or could be found to act thus?

We do not want child's play or shuffling conduct any longer in the Blaenavon Company; we want straightforward, honest, and energetic management—no party, and no bye play, the present directors replaced by proper men, and this fine property may yet be saved.—*Monmouthshire*, Aug. 22.

EXROKA OF ABERA.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE—DUSTON COMPANY.

SIR,—Having felt a deep interest in everything belonging to the Northamptonshire iron ore, and especially to the Duston Company, formed for the smelting of it, I was led to make a few enquiries of a friend, one of the first practical men in Staffordshire, and whose name is well known among the iron trade, as to the practicality of smelting to advantage here, quality of material, &c.

I beg to forward you a copy of his reply, for insertion in your Journal, and I think that at the present time it would be well if the shareholders and directors of the Duston Company would pay attention to its contents, and carry out the recommendations therein contained.—*Northampton*, Aug. 22.

J. SMITH.

Staffordshire, Aug. 14.—Your's, containing three questions, came to hand, and I avail myself of the opportunity of answering it at once. First, is it possible to make iron to advantage at Northampton? Secondly, what do I think of its quality? And thirdly, what is my opinion as to the position and prospects of the Duston Company? As regards the making of iron in Northamptonshire, there is no doubt but that iron is destined to become a great manufacturing district; the abundance of your ironstone, and the facility with which it is obtained, place it beyond doubt. Notwithstanding your distance from a coal field, you could make iron cheaper at Northampton than we are making it here. You can get your ore at 2s. per ton, limestone for the same; and though you must give 15s. per ton for coal, your makers, put together, are cheaper than ours here. You would be able to make iron for 15s. per ton, and we cannot do here. Many of the makers, who are short of material, are giving 15s. per ton for stone, and 6s. or 9s. for coal, and have to fetch it as much as eight or ten

miles by canal, at a cost of from 2s. to 3s. per ton. These are my reasons for thinking Northamptonshire will become an iron-making district.

Your second question, about quality, requires a careful answer. While some have set it down as worthless, others have spoken loud in its praise. We heard the other day that the reason so much had been made last year in Staffordshire was "the extensive use of the Northamptonshire ore." Others say it contains 30, 40, and 50 per cent. of good iron, while I have seen it here, I have given out 25 per cent. of ordinary common iron, which made very good hoops and sheets, but did not seem well adapted for bars, until it had been purified in the puddling furnace, and made to throw off the deleterious ingredient that adheres to it; then it would make bars of good ordinary kind.

Your third question is, the position and prospects of the Duntun Company. From what I see in the Journal, and from what I hear, the existence or non-existence of the company depends upon a trial that is now being made of their ores, by a gentleman who has offered to smelt it, and furnish them with the result of the trial. If the result be favourable, it seems they will go on; if not, they will wind-up another way. You may be sure of this, that if the present company wind-up another will be formed, who will work the thing in a different way, and profit by their mistakes.

What is wanted is a steady, practical man, to manage the works and such men are to be had, who will give an estimate for the erection of blast-furnaces and forge, and carry them on to the company's satisfaction, and give a bond for the performance of the work, but they will not be shackled by men who know nothing about the work.

My advice to you is, to hold your shares, and exert yourselves to get rid of the "incapables," and place a practical man at the head, and then you will go on.

Yours, &c.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir,—One fact is worth a thousand assertions; whilst complaints in general terms are empty as air-bubbles—inoperative in their effects on men resolved on their purposes, with the power to carry them out. A friend of mine, wishing to purchase copper, of which he consumes a large quantity yearly, requested a person, in whose experience in metals he had great faith, to negotiate for him, and to see that he had fair play in the quality. This person progressed so far as to arrange all preliminaries as to prices, discounts, time of delivery, &c.; when finally, as a matter of course, he gave the name of the consignee, on obtaining which, the house "turned about," and the copper was refused to deliver, under the engagement, and opens a correspondence with the principal. I state this affair merely to show how completely we are in the power of the smelters, and how arbitrarily they exercise it.

A. CONSUMER.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

PRACTICAL MINE MANAGEMENT.—No. VI.

Sir,—As referred to in my last, we have the Cornish Geological Society, of long standing, the Polytechnic, and shall have a scientific school "for mine captains," and others of that class; and your London neighbours, who furnish "the sinews of war," have your Geological Museum, of which you give us the benefit by periodically sending its members through the kingdom, and over the Continent, to enlarge science. Thus, on their return, ancient tales, modernised with "yellows" for powder, are reported, with embellishments and additions, yet incomplete; for we are desirous to know from whom, and by what means, the adventures were made, and the ores into the Atlantic Ocean, and where the copper ore ledges were built. Science may be extended, but it is too late for alchemy. The inhabitants of Redruth now know their water does not come from further eastward than old Wheal Doppes sett, and Trefula Beacon is over the westernmost cross-course that supplies Gwennap, and among other places it supplies Scorrier. The magistrates and other united miners, if there be a fraternity, deceive themselves; whatever science has done for them, and whatever they may hope from it, the inhabitants are now awake, and, as they have taken the thing in their own hands, having been kept so long upon a short allowance of water, an aggravator of cholera, and a promoter of disease, they will continue united, for the time is close when mines will have to lift their required water to surface, and when the inhabitants will cheerfully do the same from some large cross-course, wherein at any depth it is as pure as at grass. The adit from Treskerby Moors to the Beacon was driven in 1850, and as it decreased the water from Captain Messer's stamps southward, he grumbled dreadfully, but he could not help himself: the Stannary Laws will, I believe, allow any water to be cut away, even under a pretence of mining, if it is done with the boulder or lord's permission. Thus, the latter are always imposed upon, under the idea that he will have extensive dues, when the cunning managers of productive mines only require more house-water, and extend their adits accordingly.

Persistence and economy will do more for productive and profitable mining than science. Some celebrated miners, who have dropped into the line of succession by stepping into the shoes of their employers, were brought up to roll the barrow underground, without ever handling the horn-book, and thus sailing on in the tide, and being initiated into their employers' secrets, or appointed captains, or admitted into the fraternity; then attending evening school, and learning to read and write. In those days, science was never dreamt of by digging in a mine; yet these uneducated men were, and have been, successful, by sticking fast to the old workings, and retaining in abeyance the "hard granite" ground for their water.

The late Lord Falmouth, the father of the last, knew things were wrong, but knew not how or why. His lordship, therefore, set Wheal Sperries and other mines to work; and, as the reader may suppose, worked at a great loss, for he could have had no idea of what you have known some weeks past.

Although the late Mr. Colan Harvey, the maternal uncle of the great miners of the district, first entered Gwennap as a mechanic, he was considered as good a miner as any of his kinsmen. He died in the firm belief (which I entertain) that that parish is yet in its mining infancy; to which I also add as mine, that the whole district is in its infancy. Although the professors of science listen to the queer things told them, and having no better information to note down than they publish, it is published accordingly, and credited by the unsuspecting, credulous landowners when it is imposed on them by their tellers, some of whom may happen to be deputies, lord wardens, or brothers on the bench of justice; and thus the most valuable mining grounds, long held in abeyance, are sold and bought, without any consideration for their mineral contents. Very recently, the representative of an old Cornish family sold an estate of this description, which had mines been worked thereon, would have been second to none in the district; but, as the same cross-courses go through the property as pass Treleigh, the Doppes, Peden-adrea, Trefusa, the western part of Tresvean, &c., the workings would vitally affect the required water supply.

It does, indeed, behove landed gentlemen, as much as incipient miners, to look into these matters, and occasionally meet together, and advise and agree, and be united for their mutual interests: they should make themselves acquainted with the nature of cross-courses, and have, not only the "great courses," but every minor one, laid down in the map of their estates, and be made acquainted with the extent of such a set as Wheal Trefusa before allowing their property to be united with it. Assuming the amount of the produce of copper mines were doubled only, what effect would it produce on the price of copper, and goods manufactured therefrom at Birmingham, &c.?

As it may be not uninteresting to your subscribers, I beg to add, from what I observe of Mr. Sims's communication concerning the re-working of Wheal Bury, North Down, and Hellenbeagle, which have considerably less water on the south than on the north (for more of it is cut down by the derelict all the way to the United Mines), that 1822 gallons a minute is about the maximum for lifting water 100 fathoms with an engine of 85-hp cylinder. In that case, as a 30-inch cylinder is considered the data for 25-hp power, a 30-inch (if I am correct) would lift about 300 gallons a minute 100 fathoms, and a 36-inch cylinder would lift about 450 gallons a minute, lifting water 100 feet with Newcastle small coal, at 12s. a ton, the data being 25-hp power for a 30-inch cylinder (Cornish), as a sufficiently powerful engine is of considerably less expense, I have prefixed the cylinder to the evidence, thus:

30-inch = 25-hp power	gallons 43,214	cost 7-6d.
36 " 40 "	" 54,905	" 9-8
48 " 65 "	" 61,549	" 5-33
60 " 100 "	" 67,848	" 4-84
70 " 135 "	" 74,862	" 4-38
80 " 180 "	" 80,436	" 4-08
90 " 230 "	" 87,997	" 3-73

It would, therefore, be well for your London capitalists to look ahead, and not submit to the imposition of two of 35, when a 40 or 60 would do much better; for, exclusively of other considerations, the above shows that it will cost upwards of 6½d. to lift only 43,214 gallons the same height as rather less than 87,997 gallons can be lifted for less than 3½d. Native managers, in all these and other matters, take care to manage better for themselves than for others.—Aug. 21.

AN OLD MINER.

PRACTICAL MINE MANAGEMENT.

Sir,—In the Journal of Aug. 18, "An Old Miner" says that at the Falmouth Polytechnic Society meeting a paper was read, condemning generally the most valuable mining ground in the county. "An Old Miner" seems to think that Carnmarth, one of the hills pointed out in the said paper as probably unproductive, is a valuable piece of mining ground. I would only say, let "An Old Miner," or any party he can persuade to do so, try, by driving a level across it, or by any other mode of trial. Carn Brea Hill has been tested by an adit driven from north to south quite through it: nothing of value was found there.

From long and extensive observations, I am persuaded that the places named by the writer of the paper read at the Polytechnic Hall as not worthy of the miner's attention are nearly, if not altogether, barren of metallic ores.

I do not request you to insert this in the Journal wholly for the purpose of defending the opinion given at the Polytechnic, but also to put mining speculators on their guard against being drawn into probable, if not certain, loss, by attempting to find a mine in any of the parts of the county marked out by the writer of the paper referred to. "An Old Miner" seems to be deceived—perhaps by old age—of discernment, as to be unable to distinguish Carnmarth, Carn Brea, Kit Hill, Caradon Hill, &c., from the granite, or other rocks, lying at the base of the hills, and sometimes covering parts of the sides also; and to be so destitute of mining knowledge, as to believe that all kinds of rocks in a given locality are equally rich in metallic ores, and if properly developed, under good management, would be equally profitable to the shareholders, notwithstanding the difference in size, number, and hardness of the lodes, depth or shallowness of the mine, quantity of water to be drawn, &c. I have no time or inclination for controversy, and will, therefore, conclude by subscribing myself—

Camborne, Aug. 22.

AN OBSERVER.

THE GREAT DOWGAS DISTRICT, AND MR. ENNOR.

Sir,—In your Journal of the 11th inst. I perceive some remarks by Mr. Ennor on this district, which, while, if I rightly understand his meaning, we may consider it to be barren, in respect of productive copper mines; this may be so, but I think his reason for such conclusion is not quite so satisfactory as a miner would desire, and especially when so gratuitously given, without having the slightest knowledge of the mines alluded to.

What he meant by metals "foreign to the district," I suppose are those which are found in the least quantities in such district; but this appears to me not to be relied on, as small quantities of copper are sometimes found in rich tin districts, and vice versa. A species of silver ore, probably "Fahlerz," has been found in the Old Crinnis Mine, but in quantities so small that it may very properly be considered a species of ore "foreign to the district." I have also seen small portions of cobalt in Polgoch Mine. I cannot understand why Mr. Ennor would "throw aside nickel or cobalt ores," unless it be with him, as it has been with many others in times past, a matter of necessity.

One may infer, from his remarks respecting Capt. Richards's report, that he, Mr. Ennor, never makes a mistake, but such ill-concealed egotism and conceit very often greatly impair the value of anything profitable, which may possibly sometimes emanate from such men. Mr. Ennor is no doubt aware that half a century ago there were less than six or eight copper-bearing districts in the county, and that the present day, and I have no doubt at that time there were those who thought similarly to him, that "fortunate were those who knew enough to mine within the limits of those already discovered." In these days, however, we happen to know the result of operations carried beyond the limits assigned by such narrow-minded persons.

In a geological point of view, the Dowgas district does not appear to be so badly situated for copper as Mr. Ennor intimates. The situation is in hills, very near its junction with the granite, and the fact of tin being hitherto discovered in the greatest proportion in the immediate locality says nothing. Take Par Consols Mine as an instance, which is somewhat similarly situated, as regards the junction of hills and granite, and which is rich in both tin and copper. Therefore, I think we ought to look for something in the shape of argument deduced from facts, from parties who have inspected the mines there, before adopting any of Mr. Ennor's views on that district. I also think a good miner would not only be able to recognise, but would carefully reserve, instead of "throwing aside," all valuable ores, whatever they may be.

St. Austell, Aug. 20.

A MINER.

LIGHTS ON LODES.

Sir,—I was glad to find your correspondent, "A. K.," again writing on this subject, further remarking on lights seen in the Friendship district, &c. Feeling an interest in the subject, I hope to see the discussion renewed, and I had hoped that his previous letters would have brought from others many more instances of lights being seen on the backs of lodes in this county. As stated before, I had seen a light proceed on the back of a lode in the Perran district which turned out productive for copper ore; and as it was seen by other persons to go in the same direction on the back of the lode on high ground, what could it have been but mineral underneath, throwing up its heat. I have been informed by an intelligent miner that he several times saw, with others, the light pass over Wheal Charlotte copper lode, in volumes of fire. All lights arising from lodes are not of the same description, owing, in my opinion, to the different minerals contained therein, and the same lode at times may throw it up differently.

That lights arise from lodes there does not in my mind exist a doubt; and from the number of instances already recorded in your Journal, I can see nothing to make me recant my former expressions. I may, however, remark, that a man who would proceed to expend his capital in mining without other indications than lights would act very injudiciously; it may serve to show the lode is mineralised, but whether of sufficient quantity or quality to pay the cost of working is afterwards to be known; but I can say that I know several mines which have turned out profitably where the lights have been seen.—Aug. 21.

JUNIVA.

TRENOW CONSOLS, AND ITS COMMITTEE.

Sir,—In answer to a communication in your Journal of the 18th inst., from "A Shareholder" (Penceance), asking the reason why I did not acquaint the shareholders in my circular, dated July 24, of the change that was about to take place, I beg to inform the committee, and the shareholders generally, that I was not aware of any change being made whatever in the committee of management of the mine, who have hitherto spared no pains or expense in meeting the agents or adventurers, and in giving their aid and sanction in bringing the mine from its infancy to its present position. Had I known of any change whatever taking place, or about to take place, in the mine, certainly it was my duty to inform every shareholder of such arrangements in the circular, as stated above; and it would afford me much satisfaction to let every one know of all movements in the mine, and more especially to our distant shareholders.

However, some of the late committee attended the meeting held on the 31st July, and, with the adventurers then present, after having passed all accounts, were astonished, and very much taken by surprise, to find, after what the committee (and the agents) had done for the benefit of the mine, which is clearly proved from the gradual increase of copper and tin ores, and the curtailed expenditure, the consequent lessening of calls, the further development of the mine, and increase of ore ground, that a shareholder at the meeting proposed a new committee. A member of the late committee immediately arose, and asked what reason could be given or assigned for such an alteration, without notice being given to the shareholders, and without the approval of the shareholders in the mine. When the shareholder said, "We cannot find any fault with the committee whatever; neither is there any change laid against any one concerned in its management; but we will have a new committee."

Therefore, under such circumstances, the change of the committee took place, very much against the wishes of every Cornish adventurer present (who voted for the old committee), in consequence of two distant shareholders attending the meeting with proxies representing 514 shares; so that the shareholders attending the meeting who were in the minority could not resist the shareholders in general, in not having prepared themselves for such proceeding.

Since the meeting, I have received several letters from our distant shareholders, saying they will not sanction the late proceedings; and this morning I received a letter, dated the 21st inst., from a gentleman, who has a large interest in Trenow Consols, complaining of the appointment of a new committee, who stated, "I hope you will not do anything to injure the concern, or lessen the character you have already attained or acquired in its management."

Sir, it was not my intention to appear in public in this way; but being purser of the mine, and being called on in your Journal by "A Shareholder," I deem it nothing but justice to myself to explain the proceedings.

Penceance, August 22, 1855.

T. CARNEW.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—As but little is seen relative to the prospects of this mine in your Journal, the insertion of the following information, which I obtained from the mine, will doubtless prove of interest. The engine-shaft, down near 7 fms. below the 24 fm. level, the lode, coming into the shaft for the last 3 fms., now about 3 ft. wide, and much improved in the last fathom; and, from the inclination of the lode, it is expected it will be all in the shaft by the time the pump is down to the 34 fm. level. The lode in the 24 fm. level was from 4 to 5 ft. wide; this level is about 20 fms. from shaft (east), and the end has a more kindly appearance than it has assumed for some time past, and is yielding good saving work. In the 24 fm. level west, driving by the side of the lode, lode not taken down for the last 2 fms. The 13 fm. level east is producing good saving work; in the same level west, driving by the side of the lode, there has been no lode taken down; the last time the lode was taken down it produced some good stones of tin, and is improving as it goes west; lode about 3 ft. wide; the same level, on the north lode, now driving on the south branch, which is 12 to 14 in. wide, is producing very good work. The adit end east is poor, the lode at present is split by a horse of granite. Driving west in the 13 and 24 fm. levels on the Standard lode, the lode is from 8 to 12 in. wide, producing very good work. The water is still in Tin shaft, which prevents the prosecution of the 13 fm. level east and west from this shaft, where there is a good run of tin ground; could these ends be driven, and the backs stopped, it would enable them to increase their monthly returns considerably. They hope on the course of a month to drain this shaft, when they will avail themselves of the benefit of this ground.—P.S. I promised you, some time since, that my mining friend should make a thorough inspection of Peden-adrea, and that you should have the benefit of it for your Journal, but I have not yet accomplished it, neither do I need it for confirmation to my own mind as to the value of the mine, as I am fully persuaded that they have one of the best things in hand that Cornwall can present.—PEDEN-ADREA. I make a great many enquiries of parties knowing this mine, and they all tell me that it is about to become a great and very profitable mine. Nothing is wanted but machinery to return the tin.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED MINES.—Capt. J. B. Pascoe, recently from Australia, in conjunction with Mr. R. C. Manuel, and others, have secured these assets, and intend shortly to form a company, under the Limited Liability Act, in 6000 shares, of 10s. each, deposit 50s., calls of 25s. per share, to be made at intervals of six months. The property has been inspected and reported upon by Capt. James Jeffery, of Skinner's Bottom, Richard Slew, Paul Babey, Richard Johns, William Martin, and R. Nichols. At Wheal Bury, the adit level is about 40 fms. below the surface, and it is extended many hundreds of fathoms on the different lodes and transverse levels, and many lodes it has intersected, some of which are very inviting, having a very high mineral character, with rich veins of both tin and copper; from one of them (about 150 fathoms south of Wheal Busy engine) some hundreds of tons of copper ore have been obtained from the adit level and above, worth from 15 to 25 per cent. for copper; it has never been intersected below that adit, or any machinery erected for draining the water below that level; this lode of itself is a valuable mine. Parrafield's engine-shaft is down to the 100, and that level is extended about 15 fms. through a pan of ground lying close under the granite hills, and the stratum evidently very favourably for lead. On arriving at it, I was agreeably surprised to find a mine in active operation, dressing-floors well supplied with ore, and full 40 tons getting ready for market. I was informed by the captain, who seemed quite willing to answer all my queries, that the mine was looking exceedingly well underground. I was not prepared, certainly, to see such a magnificent pile of work at the surface, especially as I was informed that they had sampled but recently. The captain anticipated that the samplings would be considerably increased, as they have recently set a crusher to work. They are building an engine-house to receive a 50-hp. pumping engine, which I understand is required in winter, although at present there did not seem any great quantity of water coming from the mine. I was at the Devon Buller lately, but, unfortunately for me, not on the feast day. This has been called very truly another star in the Tavistock district. Really this part of Devonshire bids fair to rival some of the best districts in the sister county.—Aug. 23.

CRAPSTON CONSOLS.—We understand that an influential party has secured this property for mining purposes; it adjoins Devon Buller westward, and is between that promising mine and Tavay Consols, along the range where another new mine of equal promise, called Lady Bertha, has just been started.

LYVREIDGE.—Having occasion to visit this pretty village, I was induced to take a walk through the meadows, and had not proceeded far before I saw in the distance the stack of an engine-house. Finding on enquiry that this was Lyvridge Lead Mine, of which I had heard and read various reports, I was induced to pay a visit. My first impressions of its situation were exceedingly favourable; in fact, it was a mine of the first class, and the stratum evidently very favourably for lead. On arriving at it, I was agreeably surprised to find a mine in active operation, dressing-floors well supplied with ore, and full 40 tons getting ready for market. I was informed by the captain, who seemed quite willing to answer all my queries, that the mine was looking exceedingly well underground. I was not prepared, certainly, to see such a magnificent pile of work at the surface, especially as I was informed that they had sampled but recently. The captain anticipated that the samplings would be considerably increased, as they have recently set a crusher to work. They are building an engine-house to receive a 50-hp. pumping engine, which I understand is required in winter, although at present there did not seem any great quantity of water coming from the mine. I was at the Devon Buller lately, but, unfortunately for me, not on the feast day. This has been called very truly another star in the Tavistock district. Really this part of Devonshire bids fair to rival some of the best districts in the sister county.—Aug. 23.

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MINE VENTILATION.—The following sums have been subscribed towards premiums for improved ventilation in the Cornish mines.—Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 50l.; Rev. Canon Rogers, 10l.; Rev. H. Molesworth St. Aubyn, 5l.; Augustus Smith, Esq., 5l.; C. F. Giesler, Esq., 5l.; Hon. A. M. Agar, 10l.; T. J. Agar Roberts, Esq., 5l.; the Polytechnic Society offers premiums for competition, in the hope of directing a larger portion of public attention to the importance of improving the ventilation of the Cornish mines. Tables, showing the comparative longevity of the Cornish miner, and papers connected with this subject, which have been printed in the annual reports of the society, show the great sacrifice of health, strength, and of life which at present occurs, and indicate as one of the chief causes of these evils working in an atmosphere which is stagnant, impregnated with deleterious gases and exhalations, and deficient in that gas which is most essential to the preservation of life. It is conceived that new machines are not so much required as the application of principles already well known, and the introduction into common use of those mechanical aids which are allowed to be effective; the larger portion of the funds at the disposal of the society has, therefore, been appropriated to encourage ventilation itself rather than the discovery of new means for effecting this purpose. Of three kinds of machines now employed—the fan, the reciprocating air-pump in various forms, and what may be termed the rotary air-pump (an application of the principle of some of the rotary engines)—it is believed that the last is not much known in Cornwall, though, from its requiring only a slow motion, it appears well adapted to the ventilation of metallic mines. Competition is not confined to members or residents in Cornwall.—West Briton.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austrians, on Tuesday, Mr. Linnai in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting and resolutions passed in committee, having been read and confirmed, Mr. HALLETT said he thought the resolution referring to the payment of the call on certain shares transferred by Messrs. Watson and Ennor required further explanation. The Chairman replied that the committee had made the fullest enquiry into the matter, and were perfectly satisfied that those gentlemen had paid Mr. Stainby the full amount of call due upon those shares; but even if the call had not been paid, the secretary would be legally liable to the company for the payment, having no right to make the transfer unless the calls were fully paid up.

Mr. ENNOR said the simple answer was, that the call was paid, and overpaid, which he was fully prepared to prove.

Mr. HALLETT hoped Mr. Ennor would not think his remarks at all personal. Nothing could be further from his intention than to offer the slightest reflection upon either him (Mr. Ennor) or his partner (Mr. Watson), in whose integrity he had the greatest confidence. He thought it a matter which the committee had not sufficiently explained, and therefore it was he had ventured to ask for further information. He was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Ennor's reply, but could not agree with the dictum of the chairman, that the secretary would have been liable for the payment of those shares had they not been paid by Messrs. Watson and Ennor.

After some further conversational discussion, the reports and accounts were presented. Annexed is the financial statement, from April 1 to June 30, 1855:—

Balance last account	£602 3 1
Messrs. Bonanquet—balance of account	38 13 7
Materials sold	100 0 0
Call received on 4669 shares	583 12 6
Arrear of call	3 15 0
Back carriage	39 13 1
Lead ore—July	94 4 6
Copper ore—July	365 0 2
Interest	0 1 4 = £1255 9 8
Labour cost, April	£287 10 7
Do, May	326 10 8
Do, June	315 7 10
Dues to end of 1854	165 8 2
Merchants' bills	443 9 5
Discount, committees and auditors' fees	20 2 11
Secretary's salary, postage stamps, &c.	19 19 4 = 1573 8 11

Leaving balance in favour of mine £246 14 4

The balance of liabilities over assets is 519l. 2s. 2d. There is a contingent asset of 1522l. 6s. 1d. due by Mr. Stainby.

The following is the report of Capt. Silas James:—

The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 90, on the course of the lode, by nine men, at 18s. 6d. per fm., the lode in which is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, manganite, and copper ore, and will yield 2 tons of the latter per fm., worth 7l. per ton; while, from present appearances, there is every reason to expect a very important improvement, as we have intersected, by sinking the shaft, a lode underlying north 2 ft. in a fathom, dipping towards the one we have been sinking on; this lode, which is 2 feet wide, is composed of quartz, manganite, and copper ore, and will yield 1 ton of the latter per fm., worth 7l. per ton. It is now about 2 feet apart from the lode we have been sinking on underlying south. We expect the shaft will be deep enough below the 90 by the end of this month for tip, pit, and fork, and to commence driving east and west in the 100, where we hope to open some profitable ground. Knowing that there are lodes to the south of the one we are now working on, we thought it advisable to drive a cross-cut south in the 90 from the pit, in order that the same might answer the purpose for both lodes; and from the appearance of the one intersected in the shaft, there is every reason to expect success at this point. The 90 is driven west of shaft 12 fms.; driving by four men, at 4s. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, manganite, and copper ore, and will yield 1 ton of the latter per fm., worth 6l. per ton. We calculate that there are about 4 fms. further to drive to meet with the cross-course we passed in the 80, where we expect to meet with productive ground, as the lode is looking well in the bottom of the level. The 90 east is driven 25 fms. 2 ft. by six men, at 9l. per fm. There has not been any lode taken down in this end for the month, as it will come down more speedily in having a long place, and also preserve the ore cleaner. We have cut into it in different places, and find it to be as rich as ever; worth 40l. per fm. There are about 2 fms. further to drive in this end before it will be in the Duchy ground. In the 80 end west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, manganite, and copper ore, and will yield 3½ tons per fm., worth 5l. per ton; this is driven by two men, at 6l. per fm. The tributaries are working on good spirits, and are earning fair wages. We calculate that there is at surface about 140 tons of ore. The adit is driven up to the shaft, and 5 fms. beyond, and we have commenced another shaft 80 fms. to the north of the former one, from which I hope to be able to communicate to the engine-shaft, by driving back to the said shaft.

Mr. KING (the secretary) then read a letter he had received from Mr. W. Watson, the purser of the mine, the substance of which was that, although he could not value the ore to a nicety, he thought they might safely put down 150 tons to the end of August, dressed and undressed, worth about 900l. The mine was now in a very healthy state, and the south lode (25 fms. east of shaft in the 90) having fallen into the hands of the agents of the mine, they would be able to drive upon the section of these two lodes (in the 100)—a singular circumstance in mining. He further states, he hopes the Duchy matters are settled, and they will be allowed to remove the ore, and work upon the course of ore in the bottom of the 80 east (40 fms. east of shaft), which course of ore is 13 fms. long, and worth 600l. per fm.

Mr. ENNOR observed that he thought the meeting would agree with him, that they had in the report of Capt. James a very lucid and ungarbled statement as to the position of the mine, and that they would be satisfied there was something coming very shortly of a more substantial and gratifying nature than many had anticipated. The Duchy business would very shortly be concluded, and then they would resume their business with regularity, and, if possible, with greater spirit, not that there was anything to complain of in that respect. They had an excellent and well-disciplined staff, and the local management was conducted in a most efficient manner; but the fact of their being prohibited from selling their ores until a lease was granted had somewhat impeded their progress. He had recently been on the mine, and could fully substantiate the report of Capt. James, who had, if anything, rather understated the merits. If any one would only take the trouble to go over the mine, and exercise his own judgment, he would find that the mine was in a very healthy state, and the south lode (25 fms. east of shaft in the 90) having fallen into the hands of the agents of the mine were to be relied upon. With reference to the Duchy affairs, there was no doubt that it would be finally and satisfactorily arranged in the course of a very short period. The Duchy agents had proposed terms, which terms had been accepted, and the only time that would elapse before they could bring their ore into the market would be the preparing of the necessary legal documents.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to express his approval of the local management, which was a credit to all parties engaged, and especially to Mr. W. Watson, who, and, as Mr. Watson, Arthur, Kelly, and Kelly, shown great ability, and a conscientious regard for the interest of his employer.

Mr. ENNOR then moved that the report and accounts be received, adopted, and entered in the cost and transfer books of the company. (Carried unanimously.) He also directed the attention of the meeting to the necessity of making a call to pay off the present liabilities, and for the vigorous prosecution of the mine. He, therefore, proposed a call of 2s. 6d. per share, which he had no doubt would be very readily responded to, as it would have effect of expediting profitable returns, and, he hoped, of facilitating the payment of dividends.

Mr. KING inquired if there was any doubt as to the Duchy granting the lease? Mr. ENNOR said no. He had, upon the failure of Mr. Stainby, taken some trouble to procure it, and he must confess that he had not been able to accomplish that object without some difficulty. Mr. Stainby surrendered the old lease and never renewed it; and certain gentlemen on the committee were of opinion they could continue to work the mine without a lease, so long as they paid the dues. The Duchy officers, however, who had frequently applied to Mr. Stainby upon this subject, finding their letters were taken no notice of, prohibited any further sale of ore until a lease was granted, and which, as he had already stated, was a very important matter. Mr. KING asked if the promise was in writing? Mr. WATSON said there was an implied understanding that they should have the lease.

Mr. KING said, further than that, they had sent the company terms, which terms had been accepted.

Mr. ENNOR remarked, that it was clear they would soon get rid of the difficulty, and be allowed to bring their large accumulation of ore into the market.

A call of 2s. 6d. per share was then made, payable the 11th of September.

Mr. SEWARD brought before the meeting the circumstance of Mr. Ennor having rendered the shareholders most essential service at the period of Mr. Stainby's failure. He not only performed the duties of secretary pro tem. for two months, but visited the mine, and suggested many valuable improvements; and this was at a time when their affairs were thrown into a considerable state of confusion. The matter had been discussed in committee, and the subject was left to the discretion of the meeting.

Mr. HALLETT had much satisfaction in moving that a sum of 20l. be awarded to Mr. Ennor for his services, and not only that, but the cordial thanks of the company, holders, for the great zeal and energy he had exhibited on behalf of the company's proposition.—The motion was carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER was happy to find that Mr. Ennor's praiseworthy efforts had been crowned with so much success, and had much pleasure in seconding Mr. HALLETT's proposition.—The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. ENNOR begged to thank the meeting for the liberal and generous feeling they had shown in so readily voting him the sum named for his past services, and also for their kind expression of confidence. He had from the first taken great interest in this mine, and Mr. Watson had made the most strenuous efforts to bring it into a profitable state. It was entirely through Mr. Watson's exertions and persuasion that the agents were induced to suspend the working of the lead lode, that it was perfectly convinced the parties that it was hopeless to continue this lode, that it was eventually discontinued; and if it had been stopped long ago, instead of being obliged to-day to make a call of 2s. 6d. per share, he believed they would have been in a position to have recommended a dividend. More satisfactory than they had since met with it was impossible to conceive, and he hoped before long they would be in a position to repay them for their anxiety and outlay.

Mr. HALLETT observed that there was an asset of 351 shares upon which the call had not been paid. Why not forfeit them, and use them for sale? He thought they would find ready purchasers, and it would be an easy mode of putting themselves in possession of funds.

Mr. ENNOR said they had no power under their rules to forfeit shares, without calling a special meeting for that purpose.—The secretary referred to the rule.

Mr. HALLETT was not before aware of that fact; still he thought, as it was a valuable asset, they ought to avail themselves of it as soon as possible, and he would move that a special meeting be called as early as practicable, for the disposal of these shares.—Mr. KING said they had every confidence in the committee, who would, he doubted, do everything for the best, and he thought it had better be left to their discretion.

Mr. ENNOR was quite willing that the matter should rest with the committee. It was then moved, and carried unanimously, that Messrs. Seward, Linnai, Mackay, Cumberland, and Ennor, be elected the committee of management until the next general meeting, and that Messrs. Shirriff and Hammond be re-elected auditors for the same period.

Mr. Linnai wished to offer some explanation relative to the alteration of the committee. Messrs. Watson and Seals were formerly on the committee, but some gentlemen, thinking that the shareholders would be better served by some gentleman having a

signation of their seat at the board, and Messrs. Cumberland and Mackey were appointed in their place.

Thanks were voted to those gentlemen for their past services, which Mr. Watson suitably acknowledged, and expressed his conviction that they would be in California a very successful mine.

The business terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Levant House, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, on Thursday.

Mr. W. W. PEARSON in the chair.

Mr. EMERSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, one of the directors, next read the following report:—

Before submitting their report on the position and prospects of the mine, your directors beg to state that this meeting should have been held at an earlier date, and by a minute of the committee, a resolution was passed, authorising the secretary to call it for the 25th day of June last; but in consequence of a letter addressed by Capt. Webb, it was deemed advisable to have it postponed until a later period.

Your committee have used all diligence to promote the interests of the adventurers; and while they regret that their efforts have not proved so successful as they could wish, yet they can conscientiously congratulate the meeting on the state of the mine, and the prospects of remuneration it affords.

In pursuance of the instructions of the last meeting, your committee have endeavored to bring to a point the several matters then specially brought before them, and, first,—

RESERVED SHARES.—The number of shares called "reserved," upon which arrears of call were due at last meeting, was 3500. The state of the above account now stands thus:—Shares allotted, 5500.—Paid, 3125; due, 2375.

Shares transferred to W. W. Pearson, and R. B. Tennant, in trust for Co., 1831
Surrendered to company, upon which 25s. has been paid, 245
Reserved shares forfeited but not yet transferred, 1095

Total number of shares available to the company, 3571

The committee having, in virtue of the power given them at the last general meeting of the 9th of March, compromised the claims against Mr. Smith of 375s. for 175s., this meeting approve of such arrangement.

ARRANGING OF CALLS, 25TH AUG., 1854.—Your committee have received on account of the arrears outstanding at last meeting a sum of 8017. 15s. 2d., leaving 7355. 18s. still unpaid. As every effort has been made to enforce payment of these, your committee propose to make an application to the Vice-Warden, at the next meeting of the Stannary Court, for their absolute forfeiture.

LAST CALL.—Your committee have much pleasure in congratulating the adventurers on the manner in which this call has been met. The arrears now outstanding represent a considerable amount; but it will be observed, from a perusal of the list submitted, large sums are due from a few individuals, and which represent a great proportion of the aggregate. In the event of these not being met, with the shareholders' sanction, your committee propose to deal with them as with those in arrears of the previous call, and above referred to.

MR. W. A. DAVIDSON.—Your committee regret that no settlement has yet been made with the late secretary, and they crave the instructions of the meeting, as to what steps should be taken: they are sorry to add that his deficiency is greater than the committee of investigation had been led to suppose—even to this time they cannot be accurately ascertained. They recommend the matter should be placed in the hands of your solicitors.

MR. J. J. GUNNOR, THE LATE PURSER OF THE MINE.—Since the last meeting, your committee have considered it expedient to dispense with the services of this officer of the company, and it will be for the shareholders to instruct the committee to fill the vacancy, the duties of which are now performed by Capt. Webb.

FINANCIAL POSITION.—A financial statement of the affairs of the mine is submitted to the shareholders, by which it appears the available assets are 3456s. 12s. 9d., and in addition to which the company have assets at present unavailable—W. A. Davidson's deficiency, 2600s. 1s. 2d.; machinery, 2000s.; 3571 shares held by committee in trust for the company; with liabilities, 5176s. 16s. 10d.

PERSPECTIVES.—In order that this meeting should be placed in possession of a true report on the mine itself, your committee have unanimously decided upon obtaining a report from a disinterested party, Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine, Cambo, whose reputation as a mining captain stands high in the county. This report the secretary will read, together with that of Captain Webb, and any further information the adventurers may require will be most readily supplied by Captain Webb, who will be present at the meeting.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In conclusion, your committee would most seriously urge upon their co-proprietors the necessity of giving their steady and strong support to the mine itself and its management. Your committee regret to notice the strong feeling that has been manifested by a party who has received many thousands of pounds from the company, and which, without benefiting himself, has tended to mislead others as to its prospects; although, owing to the kind forbearance of the other merchants, he has failed to injure their credit. Your committee have had, and still have, many difficulties to overcome, but in the midst of this they cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing their personal acknowledgments for the assistance manifested by the merchants generally, whose claims at the present time are large; and they willingly and gladly go forward to their duties, feeling assured they can, with a continuance of that forbearance, satisfy all claims. In the meantime there is much to do, and they earnestly call upon the shareholders to lend their aid and influence for the recovery of the outstanding calls, and to prevent the necessity of so unpleasant a step being taken as their absolute forfeiture. Your committee recommend, in conclusion, the necessity of appointing an auditor.

The CHAIRMAN said, they had the mines inspected by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine, a gentleman of high reputation; and he would call upon the secretary to read his report, as also one from their own agent, Capt. John Webb.

Mr. EMERSON then read the following reports:—

Dolcoath Mine, Cambo, August 15.—I have to-day inspected your mine, and beg to hand you the following report. This mine, I have been informed, was worked by a former company 120 fms. below the adit. By the present company it has been driven and cleared only 36 fms. below the adit; the adit is about 20 fms. below the surface. The bottom of the best information I can obtain is not sufficient to enable me to say whether the mine is sufficiently extensive to be profitable, or whether it is not sufficiently productive to pay for working at that depth. The western levels, during former working from the adit downward to the 70 fm. level, were driven to the boundary, and the lode mostly worked away. In the eastern part of the sett nothing had been done but to drive the adit level, and, therefore, there is a great extent of unexplored ground towards the eastern boundary; the present workings have been directed very properly in that direction. Operations to some extent have been carried on by the present company on three levels; the present tendency of these lodes is to diverge in going eastward. The south level, for a time appeared to be the most productive of the three, and was, consequently, explored to a greater extent than the others. The 36, 46, and 56 fm. levels have been driven on to a considerable extent; the result, however, of that extensive driving has not answered expectations. The little tin that was discovered is taken away. No part of the lode now standing in these levels will pay cost of working, so that the operations on it are now suspended. The middle level has been cut in the 46 and 56 fm. levels, but not driven on to any great extent; though small it contains good tin, and seems well worthy of a more extended trial. On the north level, the 36, 56, and 66 fm. levels have been nearly cleared to the end, as driven by a former company. The backs of these levels, for about 40 fathoms in length, are now being explored, but the levels having been so recently cleared, and no stopes having been taken away, I feel scarcely prepared to give a very definite opinion of the value of it. I found on examination some good tin, and think it highly probable that a large portion of these backs may be taken away, leaving a profit to the adventurers. A cross-cut is now being driven from the south lode at this part (16 fms.) has already been driven, but the north lode is not yet reached, although it is expected to be soon. This cross-cut will reach the north lode 39 fms. before the 36 and 46 fm. levels, and will, therefore, be a great advantage to the mine. The facilities for exploring the mine will be immediately increased. The backs of the 26 and 36 fm. levels, extending westward from the backs just referred to for about another 40 fms. in length, are now being stopped by 32 men; the lode, from 4 to 6 ft. wide, though rich, will more than pay for breaking and returning; 15 men are raising tin on tribute in other parts of the mine. The quantity of tin returned per month is about 3 tons. Should the stopes in the backs of the three levels eastward, above described, answer the expectations entertained of them, the quantity of tin will soon be raised to 10 tons per month, and the present price of tin will nearly meet the current expenditure of the mine. The whole number of men and boys employed underground is 67, and of persons at surface 100; together, 167. The machinery on the ground is of the very best quality, consisting of an excellent drawing-engine of 10 hp., a cylinder, a winding-engine of 26-in. cylinder, and a steam-stamp of 36-in. cylinder. The pumpwork is also in excellent order. Northey's shaft, sunk to the 60 fm. level, on the north lode, is in a very good position for exploring the eastern ground, now the special object of attention. The stamps have now 36 heads at work, but there are axes on the mine to carry 24 heads more. The cost of these 24 additional stamps, together with the necessary apparatus, the removal and fixing of the stamps on the mine to the stamps, and bringing the whole into working order, I estimate at about 2500s. to 3000s., and leave it to the consideration of the committee to decide whether that outlay should be made immediately, or deferred a month, to see the result of stopping the back eastward. I am inclined, however, to recommend it to be made immediately, as there is tin ground enough laid open in the mine to supply more than the number of heads now at work. The tramroads, both at surface and underground, are well arranged for facilitating the conveyance of the stuff, and from the manner in which the mine has been opened, the process of breaking, drawing, and returning can also be prepared, expeditiously and economically.

From the views above expressed of the character of the lode, I cannot but recommend that the backs be stopped away as rapidly as shall be found convenient. The number of hands should be simultaneously employed, to meet the cost of washing, and the expenses of water-charges, and of the establishment, so as to leave a profit to the adventurers. Should the lodes, now apparently diverging eastward, be found again to unite, an improvement may be expected. As soon, therefore, as proper facilities are afforded, I recommend the driving of the eastern levels with all convenient speed. I estimate the value of the material on the mine, considered for working purposes in its future prosecution, at 7000s. If they were to be sold, after deducting cost of preparation for sale, I estimate the net returns at about 5000s.—C. THOMAS.

Aug. 21.—It will be recollected that at the last general meeting I reported the prospect good on the south lode, and the returns likely to increase, but that lode has not which I had then reason to expect; it was soon intersected by a soft flood, turning our attention to the north lode in the 16, 36, 46, 56, and 66 fm. levels, which is a large, on an average 3 feet wide, generally impregnated with tin, although it is not of high produce, yet, being cheap for exploring, and having the cheapest and most ready access to it, it has been the first point of operation until it is marketable, the mine will pay well, with a probability of finding richer deposits. We have more in the good order for stopping. The middle lode is not very wide, but generally good; and this lode will do us good when opened out, but will require some months to be done. Since the last general meeting we have sold 3185s. 15s. worth of tin, which has been about paying labour cost, while we have been doing plenty of capital work, and have opened 10 fms. more tin ground than we have taken away. We shall put on more efficient in about two months from this time to pay all monthly cost (excepting about 200s. required for additional stamps), with a prospect of doing so for many years to come, and having such extent of objects and unexplored ground before

us, with every suitable machinery, any additional discovery will place us in a position of realizing lasting dividends; but a steady perseverance has been, and will be, required to bring out to use desirable points. My friends and self hold a large interest, and consider the property safe, requiring only, as the best mines in the country have, done, patience and perseverance. I feel my mind supported and hands held up by the zeal and manner the present committee have met, and to a great extent overcome our difficulties since the last meeting.—JOHN WEBB.

Mr. NICHOLLS wished to know whether Capt. Webb intended it as his opinion that it would only pay cost for years to come, and not profits?

Capt. Webb said, they had sufficient ground open to pay cost within two months, without any additional improvement, which they were bound to expect.

The CHAIRMAN explained that they had a large vein not very rich, but they had an immense quantity of ground opened out; and it was a point of considerable importance that, whilst they were exploring, they could pay cost.

A lengthy and somewhat angry discussion having arisen respecting some shares in arrears of call, and the deficiency of the late secretary.

Mr. HANCOCK observed that, with respect to the latter question, the best means had been adopted to obtain a settlement; but it required very judicious management, as they had no legal demand against his friends.

Mr. HANCOCK asked to know whether the balance at the bankers, 852s. 6s. 8d., was exclusive of the 7000s. to be paid to Mr. Hodge?

Mr. HANCOCK replied, that it was not exclusive. A rule nisi had been obtained, and afterwards made absolute, to pay to Mr. Hodge 7000s., and the balance in three months, pending security to be approved of by the Registrar. It was too much to suppose that the committee would give personal security, and as Hodge, by receiving the 7000s., must be in a better position, he (Mr. Hancock) was in strong hopes the Vice-Warden would allow it to stand over.

Mr. HANCOCK read the report of the proceedings from one of the local papers, and would be glad to know what security it was intended to give?

Mr. HANCOCK: The committee had declined to give personal security, but he hoped when the Registrar was informed that they had sent down 7000s., accompanied by affidavits, the Vice-Warden would grant them the indulgence they required.

Mr. HANCOCK trusted they would enforce the rule of holding the meeting every three months, as, during the delay, all the proprietors got was a few lines in the Mining Journal.

Mr. TENNANT said, the reports and every book were always open to the inspection of the shareholders. The committee had nothing to conceal, and the only reason the meeting was delayed was through the wish of Captain Webb, who fully expected to have laid open the north lode, and have had important information to communicate.

Mr. CHARLES said, with respect to Mr. Hodge, if matters came to the worst they would only have about 225s. to meet his claim, which was not a very serious matter, but he would rather let other creditors have it, in preference to paying the whole to him. And with regard to the question of holding the meetings, no one had greater anxiety in the matter than the committee. He would call their attention to the fact, that through the great improvements made in machinery, Polborro, and several other mines, were paying well, although only working poor ores. They had got a great deal of ground opened, and the tutwork, which had been dead ground in the cross-cuts, would soon have a little life on the lodes. With reference as to what had been stated about making Mr. Davidson a bankrupt, he, no doubt, would be glad if the company pursued that course, for although he might never get his certificate, it would rid him of his liabilities, and the company would have to pay the expenses. He thought they had much better let it remain in the hands of the solicitors. Mr. CHARLES referred to a plan, and pointed out the chief points of attraction, explaining where 2500 fathoms are opened, and concluded by hoping they might soon have that poetical thing called a dividend.

Mr. LEEHAN wished to know how many stamps were at work at the present time?

Capt. Webb replied 42, but they had axes for 24 more, and which it was necessary should be ordered immediately.

Mr. LEEHAN considered, with that alteration, they would be in a position to sell 12 instead of 8 tons per month. He was of opinion that plenty of new blood could be got into the adventure if they got rid of the shares in arrears of two calls.

Mr. NICHOLLS wished to know whether the secretary had taken to get in the arrears of call?—Mr. EMERSON: They have been applied to three times.

Mr. HANCOCK: And all of them had lawyers' letters. (Laughter.)

A PROPRIETOR having made some strange observations as to the letters of Mr. Hodge, which have appeared in the Mining Journal.

Mr. HANCOCK said, there was not the slightest ground for the statements of Mr. Hodge.—The CHAIRMAN believed that the whole was a gross libel.

The resolution was then put, that the report be received, adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the shareholders.

Mr. LEEHAN considered the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said an arrangement had been made with Mr. Smith for receiving 175s. as a compromise for 350s., and as the committee had given an indemnity to Mr. Smith from all liability, they wished to be indemnified by the shareholders from any further responsibility in the matter.

Mr. HANCOCK reminded the meeting that the question was brought forward upon the last occasion, and disposed of, as it was considered doubtful whether they could recover the whole amount, except by a suit in Chancery.

Mr. NICHOLLS proposed, and Mr. HANCOCK seconded, a resolution, indemnifying the committee from all liability in accepting the 175s. in full payment, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was the appointment of an auditor, which he considered desirable for the interest of the general body of the shareholders; but, after several ineffectual attempts to prevail upon a shareholder to accept the office, it was agreed to let the matter stand over until the next meeting.

Mr. HANCOCK (in answer to a question by a shareholder) said, if the Vice-Warden forfeited the shares, they must be sold, as the parties had paid 25s. upon them, and he could not merge the shares, as the capital must be 30,000.

A PROPRIETOR said, that any set of gentlemen serving the shareholders were worthy of some remuneration as an acknowledgment. They were deeply indebted to the committee for their past exertions on behalf of the general body.

Mr. NICHOLLS agreed that it was unfair that the directors should devote their time to the interest of the other shareholders without being paid.

Mr. HANCOCK said, he attended 20 or 30 companies, and invariably found, where the directors were paid the business was well done, and where unpaid the reverse.

Mr. NICHOLLS said, although a trifling amount, he would move that the sum of 3s. 6d. be charged for every meeting of the committee, to be distributed amongst themselves, according to their attendance.

Mr. TAYLOR, in seconding the resolution, said they must only consider it as a recognition of their services, but he hoped the time would shortly come when they would be in a position to pay them far better.—The resolution was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN, having acknowledged the compliment, observed that he had received a letter from Mr. Fulger, resigning his office as one of the committee; upon which Mr. HANCOCK was unanimously elected a member of the board.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and members of the committee.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN (COCAES AND CUAIBA) MINING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the shareholders of this company took place on Saturday at the London Tavern, at which there was a numerous attendance of the proprietary.

Mr. R. SHEPHERD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in rising, said himself and the committee had deemed it advisable to call the shareholders together, for the purpose of telling them what they had done, and what they were doing. Though their property was several thousand miles away yet their committee had exercised the utmost supervision over the interests of the shareholders. Mr. Oxenford had been appointed manager and receiver by the Court of Chancery, and the Court of Chancery had confirmed the appointment of the Court of Chancery, restraining him from dealing with the property in any way except for the benefit of the shareholders. He disclaimed and denied all desire or intention to damage Mr. Oxenford, but was fully determined to protect the interests of the proprietary. The property was not yet developed, and so anxious was he to do so with regard to it, that he thought the best way to try and ally the Cocoes with another company; they, the Cocoes, had a first-class staff of labourers. He (the chairman) had communicated with the chairman and deputy-chairman of the St. John del Rey Company, as to the propriety and advisability of an amalgamation of the two companies. Mr. John del Rey Company had every wish to do so, but, of course, they would not buy a "pig in a poke," and had sent out their agent to inspect and survey the Cocoes property by the mail of the 3d inst., preparatory to any arrangement. He believed the title deeds of the company were perfectly secure and satisfactory, and could but congratulate the shareholders as to the improved position of their prospects, and ultimate value of their property. In the course of a very short period that value would be more fully developed, and shareholders would be gratified by results produced. He then rapidly noticed, and spoke of, the present position of the committee, Mr. Oxenford, and stated that it was the earnest desire of the committee to co-operate with Mr. Oxenford on fair terms, for the general advantage of all, and strongly urged all parties not to be led away by any reports they might hear to the detriment of the company.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether, in the opinion of the chairman and committee, the prospects were improving, and whether the property was being more fully developed in all its resources?

The CHAIRMAN assured the meeting the estates were becoming more valuable daily. A fine road was being opened up by the Brazilian Government; and he had every reason to think that ere long great, very great, results would be produced.

The question of the amalgamation of the St. John del Rey Company being again mooted, the CHAIRMAN stated he had been in correspondence with them, and could certain matters be managed (which he had no doubt of), he had no question but that the St. John del Rey Company would accept the amalgamation on mutually advantageous terms.

A resolution, expressive of full confidence in the present committee of management, was unanimously passed, and a vote of thanks having been returned to the Chairman, the meeting separated; certainly, so far as their ordinary went, feeling satisfied with the progress made, and future prospects of this extraordinary valuable company.

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

The second half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, 33, New Broad-street, on Monday.

Mr. R. W. CRAWFORD in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Cooper) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, which appeared in the Journal of last week.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said it must be considered satisfactory, as it showed that the anticipations of the board, as to the cost of producing iron in India, had been borne out. It was proved by the results that iron of the finest quality could be produced at a cost of 46s. per ton, but this did not include the expense of management. It was well known that the manufacture of iron could not be carried on profitably on a small scale. When the works were completed and in full operation, the expenses of superintendence of five furnaces would be the same as they were now paying for two. Since the report had been prepared, they had received information from Mr. Beaumont, their active manager in India, that he had entered into contracts with the Madras Railway Company for the supply of all the cast and wrought-iron which they would require for the erection of their terminus at Bypore, on terms which, he expected, would be highly profitable to the proprietors. As soon as the additional works were in operation the directors would be able to come before the proprietors with a statement of profit and loss, which they could not do at present, as the works were not sufficiently advanced. There was one point to which he must call their particular attention—the very satisfactory manner in which their accounts were kept by Mr. Beaumont, in India, he having adopted a most admirable system of book-keeping. He concluded by moving that the report be received and adopted.—The resolution was seconded, and unanimously carried.

The meeting was then made special, and a resolution passed, altering the quorum of directors from five to three, for the transaction of business.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether the concern had the support of the Hon. East India Company?

The CHAIRMAN assured him that they were upon the very best terms with the Indian Government.—In answer to another question, it was stated that they could obtain abundance of labour in India on easy terms, and all that was required to send out was superintendence.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

QUARTZ ROCK MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the committee of consultation was held at the offices of the company, Throgmorton-street, on Tuesday.—The Rev. W. DRUMMOND in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN complained that instructions sent out to Mr. Waddell, the manager, were not in accordance with his views, and, unfortunately, there was a difference of opinion amongst the committee, one party contending that they ought to go on with the old machinery; whilst he (the Rev. Chairman) considered they ought to send out stamps, as recommended both by Mr. A. J. Phillips and Mr. Evan Hopkins.

Mr. GREENAWAY said the object of going on with the present machinery was to save expense, until the quartz was more fully tested.

A SHAREHOLDER said the present meeting was not legally constituted, and they had, therefore, better adjourn at once.

The CHAIRMAN said his only object in calling the meeting was to give them every information in his power; he had put himself to some inconvenience to be present, and had not been treated with common courtesy by the other members of the committee. It might be desirable to hear what Mr. Phillips had to say upon the subject.

Mr. PHILLIPS said, as the meeting was not legally constituted, he should decline to enter into any explanation whatever.

Mr. GREENAWAY said their only object was economy, and he had no doubt that eventually Mr. Phillips's plan would be adopted, as he considered stamping power was preferable.

The CHAIRMAN replied that, if the present machinery failed, the rainy season would set in, and cause considerable delay.—He several times attempted to read the reports of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Evan Hopkins, but was interrupted so frequently, that eventually he gave up the task.

The proceedings, after much confusion, terminated.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices, dated Pozo Ancho, Aug. 4:—West of engine-shaft, the 85 fm. level is driven 5 varas 2 ft., lode unproductive. The 75 fm. level is driven west of Lopez winze 59 varas 2 ft. The 65 fm. level is driven west of San Juan shaft 14 varas, lode poor, producing 1½ ton in a fm. Lopez winze is hoked to the rise from the back of the 75 fm. level, and the men put to strip down the part of the lode that was left standing on the north side of the rise, where there is a good lode. Buendias winze is sunk below the 65 fm. level 2 varas 1 ft., lode worth 1 ton per fm. In the 15 fm. level, west of San Francisco shaft, we have set the men to cross-cut, in the expectation of finding the main part of the lode. The 15 fm. level, east of Victoria shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm. East of engine-shaft, on south lode, the 85 fm. level is driven 2 varas, lode containing spots of ore. The 75 fm. level is driven east of Buendias winze 40 varas 2 ft. 9 in., the lode containing spots of ore only. Manuel's winze is sunk below the 65 fm. level 15 varas 0 ft. 6 in., lode worth 1 ton in a fathom. The 55 fm. level is driven east of Esteban's winze 21 varas 8 in., worth 2 tons per fm. The 31 fm. level is extended east of Taylor's winze 41 varas 2 ft. 4 in., the lode producing 1 ton per fm. The 20 fm. level is driven east of No. 2 winze 24 varas 0 ft. 6 in., the lode worth 1 ton per fm. East of engine-shaft, on middle lode, the 45 fm. level is driven east of Thorne's cross-cut 63 varas 2 ft., the lode worth ¾ ton per fm. The 45 is extended west of Alexandros winze 19 varas 1 ft. 3 in., the lode worth 1 ton per fm. East of engine-shaft, on the north lode, the 55 fm. level is driven east of Thorne's cross-cut 19 varas 0 ft. 6 in., the lode worth 3 tons per fm.; this level is driven west also of the cross-cut 4 varas 0 ft. 6 in., the lode worth 2 tons per fm. The 45 fm. level is driven east of Tomas's winze 5 varas 0 ft. 6 in., the lode worth 1½ ton per fm. Taylor's shaft is sunk below the 31 fm. level 16 varas, the lode worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The 31 end is driven east of Taylor's shaft 75 varas, the lode worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The tribute department is looking well. We calculate on raising 280 tons for August. We have 34 tribute pitches in work, employing, with the tribute, 166 men.

La Fortuna Mining Company have advices, dated Linares, Aug. 13:—CANADA INCO: At the engine-shaft, we have been cutting ground for steam, &c., in the 4th level, prior to sinking, and shall soon be in course to fix plunger and resume deepening the shaft. East of the engine-shaft, the 4th level has been extended in July 2 varas 2 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to drive by four men for the month, at 450 reals per vara. The end is not quite so hard, but in other respects is without change. The 3d level, also east of engine-shaft, was driven in July 6 varas 2 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 400 reals per vara; the end at present unproductive. The 2d level, also east of engine-shaft, was driven in July 4 varas 1 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to sink by four men, at 250 reals per vara. Prior to resuming the shaft, the men have had to widen the pit, and have now to fix pent-house, &c. West of the engine-shaft, we continue stopping down La Gloria winze under the 4th level, in order to make it working winze, from which to extend the 5th level. We had a good lode here, but now it is not so productive. We have also prepared to deepen one of the winzes to the 5th level, for the same object—viz., to extend this level at several points simultaneously. In the 4th level, driving west, the ground spent during the part of the month in which it was wrought on was 2 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to sink by four men, at 500 reals per vara. In this level the cross-cut is driven under Adila's shaft, and the men are cutting the pit, which will be ready a little before the shaft is down. Adila's shaft was deepened in July 4 varas 2 ft., and O'Shea's 2 varas 1 ft., both under the 2d level. The men in the latter shaft have had an increase in price, from 500 to 600 reals per vara. The clearing west in the 2d level is still being proceeded with. We have 18 men on tribute, who will probably raise in August 20 to 25 tons of lead ore.—At LOS SALIDOS, we have deepened the engine-shaft 3 varas 2 ft. We are at present obliged to delay this work, from the illness of our engineer, which I trust is only temporary.—H. THOMAS.

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have advices to Aug. 16:—WEST MINE: The driving east in the 10 lachter level, in the Blumengang shaft, is very much improved since my last report; it will now produce 9 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. Beck's lode, in the winze sinking below the deep adit level, will produce 5 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. The tip-plat at the Blumengang level, will produce 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. Prior to resuming the shaft, the men have had to widen the pit, and have now to fix pent-house, &c. West of the engine-shaft, we continue stopping down La Gloria winze under the 4th level, in order to make it working winze, from which to extend the 5th level. We had a good lode here, but now it is not so productive. We have also prepared to deepen one of the winzes to the 5th level, for the same object—viz., to extend this level at several points simultaneously. In the 4th level, driving west, the ground spent during the part of the month in which it was wrought on was 2 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to sink by four men, at 500 reals per vara. In this level the cross-cut is driven under Adila's shaft, and the men are cutting the pit, which will be ready a little before the shaft is down. Adila's shaft was deepened in July 4 varas 2 ft., and O'Shea's 2 varas 1 ft., both under the 2d level. The men in the latter shaft have had an increase in price, from 500 to 600 reals per vara. The clearing west in the 2d level is still being proceeded with. We have 18 men on tribute, who will probably raise in August 20 to 25 tons of lead ore.—At LOS SALIDOS, we have deepened the engine-shaft 3 varas 2 ft. We are at present obliged to delay this work, from the illness of our engineer, which I trust is only temporary.—H. THOMAS.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have advices, dated Cobre, July 21:—In the 70 fm. level east the lode is 5 ft. wide, and will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm.; in the 70 fm. level west the lode is 7 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm.; there has not been much done in either of these levels for the past week; the water, however, has risen several times in them from breakages of bucket rods, &c. In the 62 fm. level east we have resumed driving by free labourers, ground easy for driving, but requires timbering. In the 62 fm. level west we yesterday resumed driving, also by free labourers. In the 56 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; this end continues its promising appearance, which is the cause for resuming the 62 east at once. In the 56 fm. level west the north lode is 5 feet wide, has improved in the past week, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fm., and looking very promising for a further improvement. We have suspended driving the 56 fm. level west, on south lode, for the present, and commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of this level; lode 2 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 44 fm. level west we have not yet discovered the lode in the cross-cut north. The lode in the rise and stopes in the back of the level is 3½ ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of the level the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of ore per fm. The 32 fm. level west continues without alteration. In the 10 fm. level west the lode continues as last reported. We have the pair of free labourers who were working here in the 62 fm. level east, and suspended the 10 fm. level until we get another party to take it.—ANGELITA: There has been no material alteration in this pertenencia since Capt. Tippet's last report, with the exception that the winze sinking below the adit east is down to the 10 fm. level, but as yet not communicated. The 10 end not being so far east as the winze, the men who were in the winze are placed to stop in the bottom of adit, east of Discovery; lode 3 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—On Monday, a cold collation was provided on the Devon Wheal Buller, and about 50 shareholders sat down to partake thereof, in commemoration of the discovery of a good course of ore, and also to celebrate the commencement of the Lady Bertha Mine, adjoining, and which, it is stated, has already given indications of great promise. Many of the large shareholders in Devon Buller are also adventurers in Lady Bertha, and the same secretaries acts for both mines. A stone of ore taken from the 20 fm. level in Buller was placed on the centre table. On the men finishing dinner, the company inspected the ore floors and buildings on the mine, and some the underground workings also, accompanied by Capt. Neill, the manager. The afternoon was afterwards spent

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode at Field's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, is just as reported last week—viz., worth from 150 to 200 per fathom. The lode in the 130, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 300 per fathom. We expect to commence sinking No. 1 winze under this level in a day or two. We have not yet discovered any other part of the lode in driving south of Davey's engine-shaft in the 80 or 60 fathom level. We have set a pitch on tribute to-day in the 60, at this shaft, to four men, at 1s. 3d. in 10. All the other parts of the mine are just as the last reported.—**MARTIN WHITE:** Aug. 20.

BALLYVIRGIN.—In No. 1 cross-cut, 8 ft. south of the engine-shaft, we are driving across a lode, but of a different nature altogether to the lode in No. 2 cross-cut; this lode is composed of sulphur, lead, and limestone, and is extremely dry. I am driving this cross-cut by six men. The lode will yield $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead ore per fathom. In No. 2 cross-cut we cut through the lode on Saturday, and I find it to be 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 3 ft. 6 in. of which is chiefly copper, with a mixture of sulphur throughout it; the western side of the lode, for the remaining 14 inches, is nearly all sulphur; the lode is extremely wet, especially the south side of the cross-cut, which is a most favourable indication; the lode in this cross-cut will yield $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of copper ore per fathom, and is equal in quality to the copper valued at 25d. per ton.—**R. W. SMITH:** Aug. 21.

BASSET GRAZE UNITED.—The pitches at Wheal Widden are looking well, and the lode 6 feet wide, composed of Jack and good stones of rich copper ore, which are increasing as we get deeper. I have no doubt of its being a productive lode for copper at deeper levels. We must clear up the shaft, when we shall be able to work to a much better advantage, and at a less expense. At the engine-shaft, 44 cross-cut north, we have no material alteration, except that we have met with two or three small branches, which produce good copper ore; we cannot be far from the lode. I have put the men to drive the 30 cross-cut north again, as the branch we cut is small, and I think cannot be the lode which we intend to cut. In the 30 cross-cut, south from engine-shaft, the ground is rather better, but we have not cut the lode yet. In the 30 west, on the branch, the lode is about 1 foot wide, with good copper ore tribute ground. We shall have about the same amount for Jack ore as last month.—**JOHN ROGERS:** Aug. 18.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—The junction of lodes in the shallow adit level presents a splendid appearance for making large deposits of ore, and, as reported by Mr. Ennor, is such as would induce every miner to pronounce it a certainty, and not a speculation, being composed of gossan, prlan, black and yellow copper ore, in sufficient quantities to sell, the strata being of a true metallic character; and, looking at all the concurrent facts, which are identical with those of the Devon Great Consols, there is no reason to doubt the realisation of similar results. These lodes have been opened upon in the Lady Bertha Mine, where they are producing large rocks of copper, with every prospect of a continuance. The middle adit level is driven 25 fms. on the course of the lode, which is 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prlan, quartz, and copper ore; the last 5 ft. will pay well to stop away, the ore being worth 6d. per ton, and in the bottom is looking well for a continuous course of ore; by extending, this level will come in 40 fathoms deep, and will open a great extent of ore ground. The deep adit level has been driven a considerable distance, which will come under the former workings, 120 fathoms deep on the course of the lode, an advantage seldom to be met with, either in Devon or Cornwall. There seems but one prevailing opinion—viz., that this property cannot fail of being lasting and profitable. The sum of £211, 11s. 8d., now in hand, is considered sufficient to carry this into effect.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the rise in the back of the 115 fm. level east is 4 feet wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. In this level west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the back of this level are worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 103 fm. level is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. Jackson's stopes in this level are worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 90 and 80 fm. levels. The lode in the 35 east is 2 feet wide, yielding a little saving work. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.—**JAMES PHILLIPS:** Aug. 22.

BOLENOWE.—The lode in the east is 3 feet wide. In the 30 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, each looking promising. In the adit level cross-cut south the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, prlan, and stones of muddle.—**W. ROBERTS:** Aug. 22.

BOTTLE HILL.—There is no alteration in the cross-cut in the 123 fm. level since last report. The stopes in the bottom of the 100 are yielding good stamps work. The stopes in back of the 24 are also looking well, and yielding favourably. The cross-cut north in the 12 is in a mineralised stratum, with branches, composed of quartz, gossan, and muddle, running across the end parallel with the main lode, with streams of water issuing therefrom, which indicates that we are approaching the north lode, and where we anticipate favourable results. No alteration in the 100, on south lode, since last report. We sampled 5 tons of tin of rich quality on Saturday the 18th inst.—**J. GIFFORD:** Aug. 22.

BRYNTHALL.—Yesterday morning, we met with a large vein in the 10 fm. level east, on the new lode, from which we got about 3 cwt. of splendid specimens of ore. I sent one remarkably fine piece to Llanidloes, weighing 34 lbs.—a mass of solid cubes, of large dimensions. At present, the end of ground is very promising; it contains a branch of ore about 6 in. wide towards the back of the level, and detached fine stones of ore underneath. The rise also contains a branch of ore, which is improving. The appearance in this part of the mine are at present very encouraging.—**JAMES ROACH:** Aug. 23.

BRYNTHALL HALL.—I have great satisfaction in reporting an important improvement in our 50 fm. level, west on Millar vein, which now has a course of ore yielding upwards of 3 tons to the fathom in the forenoon, at about 25 fms. from the junction of the 20 level, which indicates that we are approaching the level to communicate with the rise, about 4 fms. from the present forenoon, is now within 4 fms. of completion, when the ore ground passed through in the level will have been completely laid open for future profitable operations. The 50 east, in Woodland's vein, in the chert, still continues in hard ground, but equally strong and promising in every respect, which augurs well for a future realisation of our long-cherished hopes of success in the chert district, and which, with steady perseverance, seldom convert these good indications into disappointment. At Matthew's, we are sinking the shaft, now down 4 fms. under the 30 fm. level, for 10, per fathom. We have a good pitch in a flat, dipping in an easterly direction, which also contains the advantage of a desirable trial. We hope to have 15 tons for the next month's sale.—**W. FRANCIS:** Aug. 23.

BUTTERDON.—In taking down the lode last week we found it to contain lead ore, rather more plentiful, and that of a larger grain, than when taken down before. The slide which we have been expecting to meet with the men have now passed through; it is 5 in. wide, composed of decomposed kilaas and spar, underlying about 3 ft. in a fm., and on a bearing of some 30° north of west and south of east; the lode home to the south side of it is 10 in. wide, composed of can, interspersed with lead ore throughout.—**T. GREENFELL:** Aug. 20.

CABEYNON.—In the 20, west of winze, the lode is looking favourable, and yielding strings of lead ore all through. In the stope over ditto the lode is very productive, composed of a strong mixture of lead ore; we are opening the lode to its full width, when we shall be able to stope the ground to a better advantage. In the stope east of the winze the lode is strong, and yielding a fair quantity of lead ore. Our shaftmen have completed their first bargain, and will be prepared to sink the engine-shaft to-morrow. Our dressing department is proceeding favourably.—**E. STEPHENS:** Aug. 23.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The south branch, or lode, discovered a short time since, to the south of the north underlay lode, has been opened up; it is 1½ ft. wide, and is rich in copper ore and fluor-spar; in the present end it has united with the other part of the lode, and forms a large and productive one. In the north-east cross-cut the water from the end has much increased; from the distance driven we expect shortly to intersect another north underlay lode, which, from the favourable character of the strata, we expect will be a productive one.—**W. B. COLLETON:** Aug. 26.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—In the 33, driving north, the cross-course is small, and the ground harder than usual. In the 10 east, on the caunter, the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, producing good ore. No alteration in any other part of the mines.—**WILLIAM ROBERTS:** Aug. 18.

CAMDRE MAWR.—The winze sinking under the 12 is going down favourably; this is the point to which we attach much importance, as we believe it will carry us into a better quality of ore ground than any we have yet passed through. The stopes over the 3 remain much as usual, yielding pretty good lead. The stopes in the back of the 23 level, on the 10, per fathom, are looking well. We have not yet cut the lode in this cross-cut—chiefly copper. We cannot ascertain the produce without sending samples to Cornwall, which would involve expense and time.—**J. WILLIAMS:** Aug. 23.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER (BUCKFASTLUND).—At William's shaft, we have six miners and three labourers sinking and stoping; the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and is producing very good stamps work. The water in sinking at present is of but little consequence; the ground being very soft, we are obliged to close timber as we go on. In the shallow adit level west, from present appearance, we think there is just the same channel of ground coming in as that in William's shaft. In the deep adit level east the lode is becoming more settled, and forming more regularly, but it is not at present rich for tin. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.—**W. WILLIAMS:** Aug. 24.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED.—At Ely's shaft, the lode in the bottom is 18 inches wide, and at present poor, producing stones of tin and copper, but not sufficient to value. It is today looking much better, and very promising. The lode in the 22, east of same shaft, the lode is split into branches, which for the present render it unproductive. Battery shaft is divided and cased to the 30, and we have driven about 8 feet east and west in the same; the lode in these ends is 18 inches wide, with copper, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 20 east is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, prlan, and gossan, worth 6d. per fathom; the soft ground still remains in the north of this lode; when we get through this we expect a much more productive lode. The lode in the winze sinking between the 10 and 20 is 15 in. wide, and worth 6d. per fathom; this winze is now halfway between the two levels. In the hope by our next report to be under the dip of the bush of ore on the north lode, in the 30, east of Battery.—**W. HOLLOW, Jun., & M. DUNN:** Aug. 20.

CARVATH UNITED.—The lode in both ends, especially the eastern, is looking as well as ever throughout; the best part of the lode is in the bottom of the level, and I believe that, at another level, it is likely to be far more productive. I have sent a box with a few samples of the lode, tin and copper, taken out yesterday.—**Aug. 23.**

CLIFTON AND WENTWORTH.—Julia Lode: Our shaftmen have now commenced driving south in the 50; we hope to see the lode at this level in the course of a few days. The cross-cut driving north in the 30 is extended 16 fms., driving at 50s. per fm. The 40, driving west, will yield 1½ ton per fm. The 40, driving east, will yield 1½ ton per fm. The 30, driving east, is producing good stones of ore. The winze sinking below the 36 is sunk 3 fms., producing 1 ton per fm. In the 20, driving east, no lode taken down since last report. The 24, driving west from the western cross-course, is yielding rich stones of ore. The cross-cut driving south from the new lode is extended 15 ft., where we have intersected a branch of rich grey and black ore. Wentworth Lode: The boundary shaft is sunk about 30 fms. from surface, lode 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 50, driving east on this lode, is yielding good stones of ore. We have 15 tribute pitches working. On the whole, they are looking remarkably well.—**J. COLLIER & C. GILLESPIE:** Aug. 18.

COLLACOMBE.—During this month Morris's engine-shaft has been sunk 9 feet, making the total depth 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 40, and is still in regular course of sinking for a 60, which will be reached in four months, when the main lode will again be intersected by means of a cross-cut south, and when reached there can be no doubt, judging from the fine course of ore gone down in the bottom of the 50 fm. level, and the general character of the lode, it will prove to be much more productive than any other part yet seen in the mine. The 50 fathom level has been driven west of Morris's engine-shaft 2 fms.; the lode is still a fine course of ore, worth 50d. per fm. The men from the rise in the back of the 30 fm. level are still engaged taking down the north part of the lode, which will occupy a week from this time to accomplish; the

lode is a fine course of ore, worth for the length of the rise (10 ft.) 70d. per fm. A winze pit has been cut in the adit level, and the winze sunk 4 ft., about 45 fms. west of Morris's engine-shaft; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prlan, muddle, prlan, and ore worth for the length of the rise (9 ft.) 70d. per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the adit level is a good course of ore, worth 20s. per fm. It is being worked at 5s. in 10, and the men doing exceedingly well. The dressing is being pushed on, and we hope to have 60 tons ready for next sampling (Friday week), of very good quality.—**S. MITCHELL:** Aug. 22.

CUBERT UNITED.—At Treblekin, the lode in the 55, west end, is 12 inches wide, composed of quartz, prlan, and lead, worth 2 cwt. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 55 fm. level, west of shaft, are worth from 7 to 8 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level east are worth 3 cwt. of lead per fathom. At Treblekin, the shaftmen are now engaged in putting down a piece of the main rod. We have communicated the 55 fm. level, south of shaft, with the same level north of same winze, which is a considerable advantage for ventilation, and getting away the stuff from this part of the mine. The stopes in the back of the 56 fm. level, south of shaft, are worth 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 56, north end, is 15 in. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, worth for lead 5 cwt. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 56 fm. level, north of sump winze, are improved, worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The lode in the 56 fm. level, south of sump winze, is 14 in. wide, composed of quartz and prlan, worth 2 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are much of the same value, worth from 2 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, north of engine-shaft, are worth 4 cwt. of lead per fm.—**J. THORNTON:** Aug. 18.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the pitch in back of the 90 will turn out 2 tons of good ore per fm. The lode in pitch in the bottom of the 80 east will turn out 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in pitch in back of the 80 will turn out 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in pitch in bottom of the 70 will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm.—**F. BAWDRE:** Aug. 22.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—The cross-cut driving north has been extended during the past week 1 fm. 4 ft.; the ground is still composed of a light blue kilaas, containing branches of spar, spotted with yellow ore. In driving east the leading part of the lode is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of ore occasionally, and has every appearance of improving. In the western end the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing saving work.—**JOHN LLOYD:** Aug. 21.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—Since my report of last week the eastern end has been gradually improving, now producing beautiful stones of rich ore. The lode is composed of gossan, spar, and everything about it to justify the conclusion that we shall have a good course of ore. The lode in the western end has not been taken down for some days; we shall begin to do so to-morrow; the ground is very easy and congenial for copper ore. The lode in the western shaft, I am happy to say, is much improved, being larger, with a good course of ore, producing 1½ ton per fm. of first-rate quality, with every appearance of a further improvement. Our dressing department is going on very satisfactorily, and before long we shall have a good pile of ore for the market. Our machinery works well, and we have again the pleasure of congratulating the shareholders on their very good prospects.—**W. NELL:** Aug. 22.

DUNSTON WHEAL PHOENIX.—We have taken down the lode in the back of the east adit, west of shaft, and find it produces some good work for tin. Our dressing department is getting on satisfactorily.—**J. SPANCO:** Aug. 23.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The engine-shaft is now sunk nearly 10 fms., and will be completed to the 43 in a few days, when we shall fix the small lift, and commence driving west. The 33 cross-cut, south is driven nearly 2 fms., and a change of ground shows we are near the wall. If we discover no ore near it, the men will drive on west again, as it is now clear that the lead, if it holds down from the level above, must be beyond us. We have put the men in the back of the 22 end west, to rise another 6 ft. The ground is looking well in the beginning of the month for lead. The lode in the 12 level is still looking well. There is much to be reported. We shipped a parcel of ore last Thursday.—**R. WILLIAMS:** Aug. 20.

EAST BRONGOCH.—I set the 30 cross-cut north, on Monday last, to drive by six men, till setting-day, at 6 ft. 10s. per fm., since which time they have driven a cutting ground, rather hard; and three days in the past week two men have been cutting ground in the east end of the shaft, but they began to drive south to-day, at 6 ft. 10s. per fm., till the end of the month—ground much the same as in the north cross-cut; and as soon as I can procure an additional number of men I shall put them in the south cross-cut, in order to ascertain, as soon as possible, what there is in the south lode in this level. I further beg to inform you the pond is completed, so that we are prepared to keep a little water in reserve. All our surface operations are suspended for the present.—**S. PASCOE:** Aug. 20.

EAST GOLDSLOPE.—We have completed the necessary buildings, and are busily engaged in erecting the wheel, &c. The lode in the shaft continues productive, worth 10d. per fm. 12 tons of which have been extracted therefrom, and we are at 9d. per ton; I have no reason to believe this mine will prove equally as productive as its rich neighbour, where they are sinking a shaft near our boundary, upon a splendid bunch of ore.—**J. FRANK:** Aug. 22.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We are still driving on the south part of the lode in the 66 east. The part of the lode we are carrying is composed of gossan, capels, and muddle, with stones of copper ore. The 55 fm. level east is much the same as when last reported, still producing stones of grey and yellow ore. The winze in the bottom of the same level is also producing stones of grey ore. Our engines, and all the machinery connected with them, are working well.—**W. METHERELL:** Aug. 23.

EXMOUTH AND ADAMS.—The ground in Porter's shaft is favourable for sinking. The cross-cut in the 40 is being driven with all speed, but the main lode is not yet intersected. We have driven through the eastern and Jack lode, however, which together are worth 3 tons per fathom. This being by far the deepest point, is the best feature in the mine, and proves that we have lead enough discovered to make handsome returns and profits for many years. Other parts of the mine are without any material alteration. We expect the crusher will get to work early in next week, when the dressing will be facilitated.—**J. HAMPTON & K. FAUL:** Aug. 21.

GREAT DOWGAS UNITED.—We have cut into the lode at the eastern shaft 3 ft. more north, and find it to be the same as when we were here underground; it is a very fine looking lode for tin and copper. In the course of this we shall see more of the lode further north, when I will send all particulars to you in the report. We hope to take to the smelting-house on Friday next about 3 tons of tin.—**PETER FLOYD:** Aug. 21.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—We are driving through the elvan in the 106 fm. level, to intersect the lode on the south side. The water has been in the No. 3 winze in the 96 fm. level, but in order to prove its value, we have cut into it for several feet, about midway between the two levels, and we find the lode large and very good. The 106 fm. level is under this winze; we have risen about 3 fms. in the back, and expect to communicate in a few days. The 116 fm. level is driven about 10 fms. from the shaft, and is now under 80s. per fm. The lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. We shall also communicate very shortly, and in both cases open out good tin and copper. In order to form some idea of the character of the lode in the 116 fm. level, we have cut into it a short distance, about 8 fms. from the shaft, and we find a strong and good lode. The new shaft is sunk about 2 fms. below the 116 fm. level. We shall commence changing the pitwork next week. The ground is favourable, and should it continue, we shall sink rapidly to a 125 fathom level. Some of the pitches in the old mine have slightly improved, and we shall maintain our quantity of tin. The mine is looking very favourable.—**J. PUCKEY & R. HAMCOCK & E. DUNSTON:** Aug. 22.

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Hilch's engine-shaft is now down and secured to the depth of 18 fms. 4 ft. under the adit; the ground continues much as usual, but heavy on the south side, which gives me a very strong opinion that we are not very far off the lode.—**T. MITCHELL:** Aug. 23.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 80 is 2 feet wide, unproductive. In the winze sinking below the 69 the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 30 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fathom.—**JOHN DAW:** Aug. 14.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—The cross-cut south in the 70 fathom level, from Harvey's engine-shaft, is progressing favourably, at 8d. per fathom, in a very congenial stratum. The lode in the 60, east of the shaft, is 8 ft. wide, yielding good average quality stamping work. The lode in the 60, west of the same shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm. The lode in the 50, west of copper-house shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth from 14d. to 16d. per fm. The lode in the 40, west of old flat-roof shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5d. per fathom; the back of this level continues to yield good quality stamping work. The north lode in the 30, west of Treblekin's shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 10d. per fathom. The lode in Carmichael adit is 3 feet wide, of a very peculiar character, intermixed with spots of tin. The tribute department generally is looking favourably.—**SAMUEL S. NOEL:** Aug. 22.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—At your request, I visited this mine, situated in the parish of Stoke Climsay, near Callington, Cornwall. I there met Mr. Diamond and Capt. Pennington, who pointed out the limits of the sett, which is extensive, and well situated, being bounded on the east by the limits of the sett, and on the west by Great Sheba. Beyond this there is a ring of productive mines—viz., Devon Great Consols, Illogan Down Consols, and Holmbush. All these, with many others, are within eye view, which cause this mine to look of some importance. The stratification is a light kilaas, and presents every indication of being a mineral one, and containing many lodes, running nearly parallel, and most of them dipping north. Only one of these lodes is much wrought on, which is the principal known lode of Sheba, on which there is an engine-shaft sunk within a few fathoms of the east end of that sett to a depth of 80 fms. below the adit, from which copper ore is to the amount of from 700 to 10,000 tons were returned by the late party, yielding from 4d. to 5d. per ton, and a share much below the present. Large quantities of copper were also returned from this mine, about 40 or 50 years ago, by the Cornish family of Lomen, who were then mine speculators. I might also notice that a large portion of that copper is said to be raised from the present Wheal Martha sett; that of the before-named engine-shaft, as it was then a portion of the sett, by the late division this shaft fell to the Sheba lot. Still further east, and west of the centre of the sett, a second mine was opened, and many tons of ore returned, which presented such a promising appearance, as to cause the party to sink an engine-shaft to the depth of 40 fms. below the adit, and higher shaft with muddle and quartz, and strongly impregnated with copper, which I do not doubt is correct, from what is to be seen drawn to the surface. When we look at the situation, stratification, and the character of the lode, with the quantity of copper already obtained for a mile in length at so shallow a depth, I think all must agree that the mine is well deserving a further trial, and particularly so under the present standard. As regards former discussions as to its being Devon Consols lode, I leave out of the question, as it is not likely to be so, although it would have been nothing more valuable had it been that lode, as ore only deposits in lodes that run and in the right direction, and in a congenial stratum. I think it is admitted by all the parties not excepting Carleton, that the mine is worthy of a further trial. In that case, the main question is how to prove it at the least expense. To explain this, I shall have to go out of the ordinary line of a report, and combat with the general principle. There are but few in England who see more mines than myself, when I quickly watch proceedings, and am myself with the results, which cause me to say the system generally is bad in laying out mines. But to confine myself to the point as near as possible. Take, for instance, these two engine-shafts as a guide—first, the one on the east portion of Sheba, before named, the one at Wheal Martha, and ask how much money has been nominally expended in these mines, and to what extent are the lodes laid open? If I take Old Wheal Martha, now East Sheba, we shall find only 3 fms. driven in 80 fms., leaving 20 fms. of backs untouched, and the drivings in the upper levels not exceeding from 60 to 80 fms. Then I take the Great Wheal Martha, where the shaft is sunk 40 fms., and only 16 fms. of lode opened. When they have 20,000 fms. of ground on this lode above that level, even in a productive lode, if one-fourth were ground, it is more than can be expected; then why might not this lode have been cut at a point? I only notice these things from being connected with my report, as the shafts and the values by Lomen, on the south of Sheba, we shall find only 3 fms. driven in 80 fms., leaving 20 fms. of backs untouched, and the drivings in the upper levels not exceeding from 60 to 80 fms. Then I take the Great Wheal Martha, where the shaft is sunk 40 fms., and only 16 fms. of lode opened. When they have 20,000 fms. of ground on this lode above that level, even in a productive lode, if one-fourth were ground, it is more than can be expected; then why might not this lode have been cut at a point? 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feet, it is 1 foot wide worth 77. per fan. The men are put to stop the back of 130, north of Chippendale's, where the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 55. per fathom. The 130 ft. level, south of the shaft. The lode in the 125 south is 3 feet wide, worth 55. per fan. We have no improvement to notice in the north end at this level. In 107 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 77. per fan; in the same level north it is 2 feet wide, worth 55. per fan. The stops and pitches are yielding much as usual. We did on Wednesday last our parcel of lead ore, sampled on the 6th inst., computed tons, to T. Somers, Esq., at 20s. 16s. 6d. per ton. — W. DRYANT; W. JENKIN; Aug. 21.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—At Watson's shaft is now down 5 fms. below the adit; the ground is favourable for sinking, and the strata congenial for tin. The 18 fm. level cross-cut, from Richardson's shaft, will intersect the Park copper lode in about 15 fms. further driving. Glibbard's lode has been cut in the 18 fm. level cross-cut; it is producing tin of very excellent quality, and worth from 5s. to 6d. per fan. The 18 fm. level, driving east on Richardson's lode, is 2 feet wide, all saving work for tin. The driving west on Sampson's lode, has to be driven 4 or 5 fms. further to reach a rich tin ground lying down in the 36. The tribute pitches in the east part of the mine are looking well.

WHEAL TRISTRUM.—We are driving as fast as possible the 66 end and 62 cross-cut, which are just as last reported. The 52 end is not looking quite so well, being exposed of more capel and spar. We have taken down about 4 feet of the new lode the 40 cross-cut, in the west end, where it is 10 in. wide, and worth 20 ewts. of tin per 100 sacks. If this lode alone should continue for about 50 fms., we shall have a good mine. — J. JENKIN; Aug. 21.

WHEAL ZION.—Great Lode: The shaftmen during the past week have been engaged in cutting into the lode in the 50 fm. level; we have met with some good stones ore, but have not yet got to the south part of the lode, which is producing the ores at the bottom of the 40 fm. level. The 50 fm. level east continues to produce some saving work. The 40 fm. level west, on the north part of this lode, is without alteration to notice; the winze in the bottom of this level is about 3 fms. deep, lode still improving, and the 30 fm. level, north of the 40 fm. level, has been driven to the bottom of the 15. Tars, out the above work six men will be required in each end, to drive north and south, in the 25, and six men for sinking the winze, and for filling, landing, and other sundry surface work, &c., at a cost altogether of about 150l. per month. The dressing-floors, bucking shades, &c., are about completed, as far as necessary at present. We estimate in the course of a fortnight to have about 4 tons of moderate priced ore fit for market, not knowing the exact produce, as the samples are not returned from the assayer. Had it not have been so spare in blicking, we should have had from 6 to 7 tons of ore, and we calculated to have had 2 tons and upwards not being so much, which could be taken at a profit, and the whole of the ore to call attention to the middle shaft, as I think if that part of the mine was drained we should be in a position to raise a larger quantity of ore, as there is more ground in that part open for tribute, &c. For fixing rods, bobs, &c., to drain the middle shaft, for new materials, the cost will be about 400l., labour included. — P.S.: I find the produce of the silver ore much richer than I anticipated. The assay is 16½ in 30 for lead, and 31½ oz. of silver per ton of 21 ewts., equal to 26l. per ton.

MINING LAW.—WHEAL POWELL.—The first cause tried under the New Stannary Act was that of "Vivian v. Thyerly," the defendant being a resident at Exeter, and having been summoned for payment of 21l., for the services of plaintiff, as agent of Wheal Powell, a lead mine near Truro. Capt. John Vivian, gave evidence that he had been engaged by defendant, who is an adventurer in Wheal Powell, to act as agent from 1st April to July, 1853; that no salary was fixed, but that defendant promised to pay him reasonable compensation. Plaintiff stated that he was an old mine agent, and had received salaries varying from five to eight guineas per month, and that he had in the present instance devoted all his time to the mine, and had also been engaged by the same plaintiff for the same period, and that he was now reduced in circumstances. He denied that he was employed by Mr. Peter Mitchell, of Truro, at 1l. per month, or that he had ever so stated to Mr. Thomas Hicks, the purser of the mine, or any other person.—Letters were put in, one from the plaintiff to Mr. P. Mitchell, in which he had made a claim of two guineas per month as wages, and said he would be satisfied with 5l. for the whole period; and another letter from plaintiff to defendant, written in June last, making an application for salary, but not stating the amount. For the defence, Mr. Thyerly, the defendant, who is a mine agent near Exeter, gave evidence, and said that he had been engaged by the plaintiff, Mr. Mitchell at 2l. per month, and on behalf of the Exeter shareholders, to look after the mine, and to purchase additional shares, so as to obtain for the Exeter shareholders a majority of the shares. He denied that he ever employed the plaintiff, but that on the contrary, on his application to be employed, he told him he would have nothing to do with him. He admitted that he knew plaintiff had been acting as agent, and that he had received a cost-sheet from him, and told him the expenses were not to exceed 20l. per month. There were only two men employed generally on the mine, and nothing effectual was contemplated till the month of July, when an agent was sent to the mine, as a salary of 5 guineas a month.—Mr. Charles Loxton, of Exeter, corroborated the defendant as to the conversation between him and plaintiff, when he told plaintiff that he would not employ him.—Mr. Peter Mitchell stated that he was employed by the defendant, and on his own authority had agreed to give the plaintiff 1l. a month for such services as he could render till the works were effectually proceeded with. He said plaintiff had not been employed by Mr. Thyerly, and that plaintiff expressly understood he was not to receive more than 1l. a month.—Mr. Thomas Hicks, of Truro, stated that he was purser of the mine, and that plaintiff had never applied to him to have his salary registered in the books of the mine, and that he had never recognized him as captain. In June last, plaintiff told him his wages were a guinea a month, and he then informed him that he could not recognise him at all in the capacity of agent.—The witness was corroborated by his son as to this conversation; and after the Vice-Warden had summed up, stating that the questions for the jury were twofold—namely, who was it employed the plaintiff, and what his wages should be,—the jury after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

NORTH DING DONG MINE.—At the Stannaries Court, in the cause "Provis and others v. Pernewan," the plaintiff was Mr. John Provis, of Warminster, in Wiltshire, who was a shareholder in North Ding Dong Mine; and the defendant was Mr. James Pernewan, of Penzance, the purser, and also an adventurer in that mine. Mr. Stokes appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Paull for defendant. The petition alleged that the accounts produced by the defendant in May last showed a balance due to the plaintiff of 5s. 6d., and that the defendant had refused to pay the same, and charged in the cost-book which ought not to have been entered therein; and it prayed that a true account might be taken between the plaintiff and the defendant. Plaintiffs' objections applied to charges by defendant in the cost-book for going to London on two occasions to hold meetings of the adventurers there; to charges which he had made on account of legal expenses, in endeavouring to fix Mr. B. Byron as a shareholder, but which he had failed in doing; and to charges to a large amount on account of setts. The mine comprises six setts, from different lords; for three of these the drafts had been drawn, but not engrossed, and for the reasons—viz., that the drafts were not drawn in the first place, and the petition set out that they were drawn complete, but the Vice-Warden was of opinion that that could not be done until they were completed. The charges for the setts had been allowed at a meeting about a year and a half ago, but the question arose whether there was any circumstance to prevent a shareholder from now questioning the validity of those charges. As to defendant's expenses in holding the London meetings, he gave evidence to show that his charges were fair and reasonable. The cases of Minton v. Pernewan, and Charlton v. Pernewan, were governed by the decision in this case; and after the Vice-Warden had expressed his opinion that the relinquishments in each case should be registered, and that all claims of the pursuer and adventurers of the plaintiffs for mine costs, or otherwise should be given up; that defendant should pay 15l. for plaintiffs' law costs, and consent to a decree to the above effect whenever required. Plaintiffs also to give up any claim in respect of moneys in the pursers' hands, and materials. — *West Briton.*

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH IN STEAM-ENGINE BUILDING.—Mr. W. Kirk, engineer, &c., of Manchester, has just completed a 60-horse power high-pressure horizontal steam-engine, by order of the Leeds Town Council, for their water works at Arthington. Mr. Kirk undertook to manufacture and erect the engine in six weeks, but completed his task in five, and that to the perfect satisfaction of the Council.

CONTRABAND OF WAR AT HAMBURG.—The merchants of Hamburg are practical men of business, and know how to indemnify themselves for the loss of their former direct trade with Russia, by carrying it on indirectly, but to a much greater extent. In consequence of the war a new market has been opened for many articles, especially lead, sulphur, and saltpetre, and very considerable purchases have been made ever since the winter for Russian account. One single house confesses to having sold no less than 15,000 bags of saltpetre to Russia since March.

The London and Liverpool Correspondent writes in the following report of the market of that city the following particulars, relating to the above articles, which undoubtedly give during the denomination of contraband of war:—

SULPHUR.—During the past week about 2000 sacks have been sold to be sent to the interior, at successively rising quotations of about 25 per cent. Some parcels have also changed hands for shipment, by which our stocks have been greatly reduced, and holders insist on a still further advance.

SALTPETRE.—The imports this week consisted of 1694 bags of East India, the greater part of which was already sold on delivery. There were but few parcels present in the market, and the demand is so great for delivery that no contracts can be made to deliver at an earlier period than the end of September. Chili saltpetre is not to be had, but some parcels are expected shortly, which may be purchased on delivery after their arrival.

LEAD.—This article is in great demand at driving prices. Our whole stock consists of 30,000 lbs. of English and 30,000 lbs. of Belgian, for which 20 marks Banco is demanded. Inland may be had on delivery, but higher prices must be paid. During the past week the sales comprise 50,000 lbs. of French, 50,000 lbs. of Spanish, and 50,000 lbs. of English, at 30 marks Banco, and 60,000 lbs. of Spanish, price not known. About 50,000 lbs. of lead in sheets changed hands, at 19 marks Banco, but it is not to be bought now at that price. On the whole, the market is very firm, and looking up.

MADAME TISSANDER'S EXHIBITION.—A very excellent portrait model of the gallant General Canrobert has just been completed and placed in this exhibition. The General is in the uniform of a French Colonel, and decorated with numerous military orders, gained by his brilliant services in the field. The likeness is so perfect, and the model is so lifelike, and so certain one of the most life-like models in the exhibition.

METAL MARKET, London, Aug. 25, 1855.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The appearance of our metal market has been much the same as during last week, and Paris houses appear to have but little want of the services of our own mines, outstanding contracts being fulfilled without new ones being entered into, as the English ironmasters have monopolised nearly the whole of the trade. The continued upward tenacity of the London market, in consequence of large orders from America, and the scarcity of merchandise at command, has, however, in some measure stopped, or, at least, greatly diminished, the amount of orders given in this quarter, and, consequently, by the French, likely to have a beneficial effect upon our producers. At St. Didier, several contracts have been entered into for a considerable instant delivery, as the produce of most forces are engaged for the next six months. Messrs. Maitland and Co., of rue Neuve-des-Capucines, state, "The funds have remained steady during the week, but we beg to point out the increase in this country in the numbers of subscribers to the French rents, and particularly to the last loan. In 1853 there were only 100,000 holders of French stock; in 1854 there were 700,000, of whom 100,000 do not hold more than a rente, giving from 10 to 20 frs. per annum, and, again, when the present Government, instead of contracting for 1 1/2 quatuor, agreed to contract for 1 1/4, the first loan of 10,000,000, and the second of 10,000,000, were placed at 98,000. In January, 1855, another loan was offered to the public of 20,000,000, when the applicants were 180,000. And last month, when a further loan was taken for 30,000,000, the applicants amounted to 310,000. A great portion of these came from the provinces and from the lower classes of society, subscribing for very small amounts, facts which are new in this country, as, until within the last few years, speculation in funds and in shares was limited to the Parisian public and the inhabitants of the great seaports. In France, the attention of the provincial and country people being wholly intent upon agriculture, and the business of the country people of the country to the other, a complete revolution has taken place in the public mind, land being comparatively neglected for investments and speculation in the funds, and in shares of every description. In shares large transactions have taken place, at advanced rates, particularly in those of companies connected with the Credit mobilier, such as the Société Autrichienne, and the Société de la rue de Rivoli. The Mines of the Loire, one of the operations in the hands of the Credit mobilier, have been divided into four sets:—1, Rive de Cler, quoted 365 frs.; 2, St. Etienne, 145 frs.; 3, St. Etienne, 145 frs.; 4, St. Etienne, 145 frs. The last price was 176 frs. The Montmartre set, for investment, holds out excellent prospects of making good money, but the Rive de Cler; next, the St. Etienne; and lastly, the Loire. The dividends for the first six months of this year, payable in October next, is expected, for the four sets collectively, to be 30 frs. per share of 500 frs. The shares of the Compagnie des Omnibus, another operation in which the Credit mobilier has a large interest, have been much dealt in this week, at a rise of 100 frs. per share. Its capital is 12,000,000 frs., and it has 120,000 shares, each; the last price was 1085 frs. Bank of France shares have been daily enquired for, and the quotations are higher than this week. The railway share market, and nearly all our quotations are higher than this week. The investments in them have invariably yielded such satisfactory results in this country, that we cannot too strongly direct the attention of our friends to them. Much business has again been done in the shares of the two cautious companies, which have established extensive manufactories in this country on Goodyear's patent, enabling

per annum. Capt. Dunstan stated that four men were employed in driving east of the 27. fm. level; that the lode had increased from 6 to 15 in. wide, with a leader of ore on each wall, the middle part of the lode being can and peach, spotted with ore; four men were driving the cross-cut south to intersect two lodes near their junction, and four men were driving the cross-cut north; that the cross-course on which they were driving was widening considerably, and carried a fine gossan; that he expected shortly to cut a lode in the end; and that four men were employed in clearing up the shallow adit.

Capt. James Stevens, of the West Polberro Mines, has been appointed agent at the Ocla Silver-lead and Copper Mines, Limerick.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE POSTAGE STAMP—AN UNSTAMPED JOURNAL.—By the communications we have received from subscribers, in town and country, our intention to continue stamping the entire impression of the Journal evidently does not meet approval, we have, therefore, decided on PUBLISHING AN UNSTAMPED EDITION, for the benefit of those who may feel disposed to avail themselves of it. The charge for the Journal, therefore, is,—

STAMPED SIXPENCE EACH.
UNSTAMPED FIFTEEN EACH.

The advantage of the stamped copy is, that it can be posted, and re-posted, during 15 days—care being always taken that the stamp is to be plainly seen,—while the unstamped will be subject to postal charge each time of transmission. Those of our readers who may wish to obtain the unstamped Journal can procure it on arranging with their respective agents.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—Sir: On perusing Mr. Truran's work on the iron manufacture of this country, I observe that he ignores the superior effects attained with a heated blast, and places all the saving of fuel to the credit of the small consumption of carbon in the throat of the furnace, consequent on the reduced quantity of blast used in the heated state. With every allowance for Mr. Truran's experience, derived from the working of Welsh furnaces, I fear he will have much difficulty in convincing ironmasters that the hot-blast is not the most economical. The admirable invention of J. B. Neilson has been tried too long and too extensively, and the immense benefits which it has conferred on the ironmasters of this country are too well known to hope that there ever will be a return to the old cold-blast system, as advocated by Mr. Truran on the score of its superior economy, but which unfortunately exists only on paper. I observe, also, that Mr. Truran draws attention to the immense quantities of valuable fuel wasted by the present system of calcining the black-band. I have for some years past had some doubts as to the propriety of wasting the carbon combined in these ores, and shall be only too glad to hear that Mr. Truran's proposal to smelt them without fuel has succeeded.—GLASGOWWORKS.

"A Sufferer."—The Chalanques and Grand Clos Mining Company has called an extraordinary meeting for Sept. 5, at Paris, to revise and modify the company's laws. We have heard nothing of their proceedings for some time past.

COFFER ORES IN THE WEST INDIES.—Sir: In reply to "One who is Deeply Interested in the Welfare of the West Indies," whose letter appeared in the Journal of Aug. 11, I may inform him, that the copper is chiefly found in Jamaica in veins traversing porphyritic rocks, sometimes partially decomposed, and somewhat argillaceous. It is also found in veins in the transition state, and also found in beds, or layers, of fine-grained sandstone and slate. I have seen beautiful specimens of grey, red, and black copper ore in the cavities of mountain limestone; and I have also seen good stocks of yellow copper ore in siliceous (hornblende granite), apparently a component part of the rock itself.—A MINER: St. Austell, Aug. 20.

ALPHA MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Being a large holder in this company, I shall be glad if you can give me any information of the proceedings. Although the prospectus does not contain the names of the committee of management, there appears to be some parties connected with it whom I can hardly believe will act dishonourably to the shareholders who have invested their capital in the adventure.—G. H.: Kentish Town, Aug. 23.

PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"J. C. R." (Bath).—We cannot learn when it is likely the meeting will take place.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—The letter of "An Original Allottee" has been received. The allegations contained therein are of a grave nature, and we have no doubt Mr. Mackenzie, the surviving director, will be able to afford a satisfactory explanation. He has been compelled, owing to press of matter, to defer its publication until next week.

"C. M." (Liskeard).—The communication being anonymous, was used so far only as we considered the contents might prove of interest to our readers. If our correspondent will forward another, with his name attached, for publication, it shall meet proper attention.

WELSH POTOMI MINER.—Sir: Your correspondent, "A Shareholder," replies to my letter by re-publishing accounts which have been before stated to be incorrect, and which have never been issued to the shareholders. I am justified, therefore, in my remarks, that this correspondent is not "A Shareholder," but is one of a numerous class who have to deal with in Wales, to whom the successful working of this company is "a great discouragement." I do not think it right to occupy your space in replying to the remarks of a person of this class. I feel confident that any parties really interested, who may have noticed his previous statements and my replies, may safely be left to settle the matter of any remarks from the same quarter in future. (I ought to correct the statement of sale of ore, instead of 5 tons sold it should be 50 tons).—A DIRECTOR: Manchester, Aug. 20.

GRANT CHURCH MINING COMPANY.—The applications for the new shares have been very numerous; but in the event of the number exceeding the *pro rata* allotments, the money will be returned. Some shareholders, we are informed, have applied for 250, when they are only entitled to 50.

LONDON AND CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—Sir: Can any of your correspondents give information with respect to this concern? Are the unfortunate individuals who hold the shares to consider that they have an interest in a *bona fide* mining adventure, or to look upon themselves as the dupes of a set of adventurers who have more ability than honesty? In fact, are the directors in future to be looked upon as respectable English gentlemen or not? I have not recently seen any mention in your Journal of this company. What have the directors done with the money subscribed? Do they propose returning any portion back to the unfortunate shareholders? And, if this is not done soon, what course do the shareholders generally propose pursuing, in order to enforce from them an account of their stewardship?—ONE INTERESTED: Hull, Aug. 22.

"An Old Subscriber."—The Wildberg meeting will take place at Cologne on Friday. SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—It is erroneous to suppose this company carries out all themselves of the Limited Liability Act, though it is not extending to Scotland. The property of the company is not situated in Scotland, and the reason of the business being removed to London was in consequence of the large number of English shareholders.

WELSH POTOMI.—We understand the accounts are in a forward state, and will be shortly published, and sent to the shareholders.

MINING IN IRELAND.—PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.—Sir: In your last Journal your Dublin correspondent rejects the decision the General Mining Company have arrived at, of publishing a monthly report of the state of their property in your Journal, and calls it a step in the right direction. I wish that the Mining Company of Ireland would imitate them: the directors promised long since to do so, but they have not, and I am of opinion that their half-yearly report is anything but what it ought to be; it is all of the past; they should explain their prospects as other companies do. It is a duty they owe to their shareholders, and I cannot understand why they are not compelled to do so. A circumstance came under my knowledge, and which was notorious in Dublin, of one of the directors "rigging" the market at a time that he believed they were about to lose the lode in the Knockmahon Mine. He must have known it, for immediately after he had succeeded in disposing of his shares he had news looked out: he was fortunately disappointed, as the lode was not lost. Surely that circumstance should have made the shareholders insist on the publication of the state of the mines from time to time in your Journal.—A SHAREHOLDER: Dublin, Aug. 22.

GREAT WHEAL VOR MINES.—The shares have been altered from 11. to 5s., and the number reduced to 25,000; the price during the week has varied from 1½ to 1¼ dis.

WHEAL PHRU.—Sir: Being a shareholder in this mine, and having heard nothing concerning its affairs, nor seen anything in your Journal in the shape of explain's reports, or transactions in shares, for some 12 months past or more, I should feel obliged if any of your readers would give me a little information as to the present state of the concern.—PATIENCE: City, Aug. 23.

TRENOW CONSOLES.—Sir: I have been very much amused with the remarks in your Correspondent column, as to the late change in the management; the fact is, it is against Cornish ideas of any shareholders but of the county shall interfere at all in the disposal of their own money. It has begun to be well known in this advanced age how mines are got up in Cornwall. Some twenty persons interested in "mine projects" club together, and take from five to twenty shares each in a concern, whether promising or not it does not much matter; they constitute a committee to work the mine, get in outside capital as much as may be, but the principal duty of the committee is to pass one another's bills. Imagine the disturbance, if an outside shareholder says this is highly improper. If the concern tumbles on its feet, these people increase their interest at the right time; if it turns out badly, they then transfer their nominal interest to men of straw. Now, I am not going to say that Trenow is altogether precisely in this case; the truth is, it is doing very well, and likely to be in the Dividend List before long; but the object in the late change of management is to convince the parties there that they must first consult the interest of the mine, and economize cost. The management is not in Mr. Wilkinson's hands or in Mr. Lofthouse's, as far as the virtual control is concerned, but in the hands of two gentlemen of the highest respectability in the county; nor have the agents been changed.—A LARGE SHAREHOLDER: Aug. 22.

DEVON TIE MINES.—This company will be wound-up forthwith. We were informed that, at a meeting held last week, the sum of 25s. was voted for some party to go down, look after, and dispose of the machinery. The mines were formerly worked under the name of the Old Brimpts Company.

WELSH POTOMI.—Sir: It was an error in your last Journal, stating the Welsh Potom Company had sold 5 tons: this should be 50 tons.—T. W. WILKINSON. (This error was in the copy furnished us.)

RATINGS OF TOWNSTONS AND COAL MINES.—The following letter has been sent to the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, in reference to a previous communication, which was inserted in the *Mining Journal* of Aug. 11.—"Sir: Will you oblige by inserting a few observations on this subject, for the purpose of correcting what I conceive to be a mistaken notion of a writer, who calls himself 'Fair Play.' I think that if your correspondent will only consider this subject a little more deeply, he will soon be convinced that coal and ironstone mines are rated upon the same principle as farms, foundries, shops, railways, canals, potworks, brickyards, clay mines, copper mines, lead mines, stone quarries, or any other description of property in or upon the land—viz., according to their annual value, or what they are worth to let or rent, and not according to the profits of the occupiers, which has nothing to do with the matter, and is, therefore, never equaled into for that purpose. It will easily be seen that profits arising from occupation are quite a distinct thing from rent, as no occupier, whether of farms, mines, or what not, would for one moment consider the yearly rent he paid as his profits; whatever those may be, they are not assessed for poor rates—they come within the province of the assessor of income tax, and not that of poor rates. Now, how is it possible, by any rule of 'equity, or one common principle,' to exclude from the assessment to poor rates the rent or annual value of an ironstone or coal mine, any more than that of other mines, farms, &c. If any deviation could be made from one common principle of assessment, I think the arguments would point to an additional sum upon this particular property, as it is the cause of so many becoming, by accidents, dissipation, and the laborious employment to which they are subjected, burdensome to their parish.—J. M."

GREAT WHEAL HADDERN.—An error occurs in the accounts issued by the committee to the shareholders during the last week, it being stated that the cost-sheet for June was 501. 6s., instead of 333. 15s., the former amount being for coals bought on the 10th of July.

MINING BY CONTRACT.—Sir: May not the system of contracts for mining operations, provided the contractors are responsible men, be more frequently adopted, with advantage to the adventurers? There would then be no shifting of blame, in case of anything going wrong, from engineer to mason, or carrier, or from mason to engineer.—B.: Plymouth, Aug. 23.

FRANKENBERG MINES.—In reply to letters of enquiry, we are requested to state that these mines are divided into 25,000 shares of 2s. each, and will be under London management, upon the strictest principle. The prospectus will be issued in the course of next week.

"Another Constant Reader" (Old Kent-road).—We have requested all those concerned to give us the prices of shares as near as could be obtained; we have never stated the list was infallible, having merely deemed it as an approximation. It is to the interest of all parties that this should be correct, but the most careful supervision will not prevent either misrepresentation or delusion, when skillfully brought into play. The Buller and Basset United shares are worth what they will fetch in the market; and it is singular that our correspondent, "who knows nothing of the mine according to his own showing," should give such a condemnatory opinion of the property.

JAMAICA LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.—A company is in course of formation for working the quarries of limestone on the Belvedere estate, in the parish of St. George. In addition to the limestone which can be used for monumental and architectural purposes, there is an unlimited supply of lithographic stone of the first quality; this must be a source of revenue to the proprietors. In our next we shall further allude to it.

GREAT DOWNS DISTRICT.—"A Shareholder" remarks that Mr. Ennor, in his letter of the 11th inst., has, with regard to this mine, made a misrepresentation of facts, and insinuates that this gentleman was disappointed, because, after in some way he had professed his services to the directors, they were declined by the committee of management. We do not suppose that Mr. Ennor, like the supreme Pontiff, arrogates infallibility to himself; his opinions have been generally considered well intended, if not sound and practical. The mine is now at work with 10 pairs of tributors, and the tin sold has realised 67½. 10s. per ton. It is to be deplored that in all discussions on mining so much acrimony exists, and that on so many occasions personalities are indulged in. Our columns are always open to fair argument, but they cannot be a vehicle for personal abuse, or the indulgence of private pique.

WELSH POTOMI.—"A Country Shareholder" is informed that the lead ore sold by this mine was 30 tons, and not 5, as stated last week. The unfortunate error, we presume, was made in copying the statement forwarded to us. "A Country Shareholder's" communication is, therefore, not adapted for publication.

Perhaps "One Present" (Liverpool) will favour us with some remarks on the subject: we are always thankful for communications treating on such matters, which, occurring out of London, are likely to escape our notice.

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* For the accommodation of our City correspondents, communications or reports may be left at Messrs. HANCOCK and SHARP'S, No. 20, Tokenhouse-yard, where there is a box to receive them; but in all instances it will be preferred that they be sent direct to the office, 26, Fleet-street.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 25, 1855.

Our elaborate review in the last Journal of the law of registered joint-stock companies, irrespective of those formed by special Acts of Parliament, or sanctioned by Royal Charters, has enabled the public to form some judgment of the position in which such associations will henceforth stand when protected by the privilege of limited liability. The importance of the subject, the interest attached to it through every portion of the British Isles, and the legal reform which it is supposed to have introduced into a most prominent branch of our Commercial Code, fully justified the public anxiety for information, and induce us to resume its consideration. The principle of limited liability is not, however, a stranger to our law, and it is to that fact that we probably owe the great public enterprises which have been in our times achieved by private speculation, and to which England is indebted for much of her national supremacy in art, manufactures, and trade. Our great trunk and arterial railways would never have been attempted if the responsibility of parties disposed to advance their money were not clearly defined, and accordingly, besides the protection afforded in their several special Acts, the Legislature introduced into the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act (8 Vic. c. 16) a section (36), which provides "that if any execution shall have been issued against the property or effects of the company, and if there cannot be found sufficient wherewith to levy such execution, then, but not till then, 'such execution may be issued against any of the shareholders to the extent of their shares respectively in the capital of the company not then paid up.'" The clause prevents even the issuing of the execution against the property of the shareholder without the leave of the Court; and the following 37th section enacts, "that if by means of any such execution any shareholder shall have paid any sum of money beyond the amount then due from him in respect of calls, he shall forthwith be reimbursed such additional sum by the directors of the company out of the funds." We have thus the principle of limiting liability to a great extent affirmed by the Legislature with respect to one class of companies, and the recent Act does little more than extend that principle to other classes, equally meritorious and useful.

It may be also observed that, even with respect to companies not constituted by Act of Parliament, or by charter, the law of Limited Liability does not introduce any new principle; for it has been long clearly settled that if a company so constituted limit by their Deed of Settlement the liability of its members, and that if a third party enters into a contract with such a company, and the contract embodies the condition, the shareholders' liability becomes thereby limited. This principle has been very generally adopted in respect of assurance contracts, as where a company formed for that branch of commercial dealing grants a policy, in which it is agreed that the capital, stock, and funds of the company should alone be liable to pay any claims or demands under the policy, then the contract would not affect any individual shareholder beyond the amount of his share in the capital of the company. The same restriction might heretofore have been with perfect safety introduced into the engagement of any joint-stock company, no matter for what purpose formed; and incautious individuals might, perhaps, be deceived, and suffer from not having carefully examined the contracts into which they might have entered with such an association. The present law, by the general publicity which it requires and enforces, places the humblest and the most uneducated on his guard, and contains checks which, so far from leading to, must tend to prevent the perpetration of frauds.

Although the Act for Limiting Liability is now the law of England and Ireland, there are to be found parties who denounce the principle, and complain of the details, but it fortunately happens that the objections put forward, in many instances, answer and refute themselves. By some it is insisted that a company, in order to avail of the provisions of the Act, must have a Deed of Settlement, and cannot move without a solicitor; but the parties seem to forget that the terms of an ordinary partnership

require to be defined in writing, and that a law agent is an essential appendage to every mercantile firm. We are ourselves disposed to think that the members of the legal professions will not henceforth be in such constant requisition, when the risks and responsibilities of persons composing companies are restricted and understood.

Great activity prevails in the mercantile community, in preparing for the adaptation of the Law of Limited Liability, as well to the formation of new companies as to improving the constitution of some that already exist. Amongst the many of the former class likely to attract public attention, we particularly notice the East India Coal Company, "Limited," in 10,000 shares of 10s. each, with a power of increasing the capital from 100,000l. to 150,000l. We are assured that a large number of the shares have already been applied for on account of parties in India; and we may anticipate further anxiety to procure shares, when it is known that the company is established for working coal mines in the valley of the Damoodah, in the Bengal Presidency, at a time when the demand is rapidly increasing throughout India. The directors announce that the colliery property secured by them is extensive and valuable, and its situation within three miles of the East India Railway Company's terminus at Ranegunge, within 120 miles, by rail, from Calcutta, holds out most flattering prospects of success. The principal mine was opened about five years ago; it has been partially worked, and has for two or three years past supplied the Indian General Steam Navigation Company with all the fuel used by its steamers. The coal is represented of superior quality; and the preparation of coke for the use of the Indian railways will engage the attention of the company. The deep interest which the Government of India, the several Indian railway companies, the inland steam navigation companies, and the Oriental Gas Company, must necessarily feel in the success of this project, promises to the proprietors success not usually commanded by public companies. The Pari Brazilian Mining Company, also "Limited," with a capital of 50,000l., in 5000 shares of 10s. each, is another of the companies announced, that bids fair for a high position in public favour. The estate which it has selected for its location is situated on the banks of the rivers Catas-Altas and San Francisco, in the district of Morro Velho, near the mine of that name, the property of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, which so justly ranks amongst the most prosperous of our foreign mines. Price's Patent Candle Company has long stood prominent amongst our leading commercial enterprises, and its proprietary contemplate its still further extension, by adapting the principle of limited liability to its constitution. Measures are in progress for obtaining a certificate of complete registration with limited liability, with the view of authorising a further issue of shares, so as to raise the company's subscribed capital to 750,000l. This is but one of the many instances which may be anticipated of existing companies re-forming and re-modelling their constitutions, so as to avail themselves of the incalculable benefits conferred by the recent important measure.

As the law, as well in its existing as in its amended shape, contemplates in every new company to be formed a voluntary society of individuals, uniting by mutual agreement for common purposes, to provide a common stock by subscription, divisible into a number of shares, to be governed amongst themselves by laws of their own creation, it confers upon them the privilege of suing, and of being sued, in their social capacity, and renders every member or holder of a particular share chargeable only to a fixed and limited amount. The constitution of every such company forms, in every instance, a subject for preliminary enquiry, and as soon as directors have been appointed, then arises a marked distinction between their powers to bind the company, and the power which members of an ordinary partnership possess; for when there are directors, the common law power of one partner to bind the others ceases, and notice that there are directors is notice to a party that he is not dealing with an ordinary partnership. From this it would seem to follow, that as the shareholders in a joint-stock company, formed under the existing Registration Act, cannot, in the language of Baron PARKER, in *Hallett v. Dowdall* (*Law Journal*, 1852, Q. B. in Error, 104), "act on their own behalf in ordinary management of the concerns of the company otherwise than by means of directors," a contract cannot be safely made by a third party under the present law with a joint-stock company, without first ascertaining the extent of the authority conferred on the directors by the shareholders.

In the case of the Worcester Corn Exchange Company (*Law Jour.*, 1853, c. 593), which was decided not to be a trading company under the Registration Act, it was, accordingly held that the power of the directors to borrow money was to the extent of the unpaid capital only, and that a creditor, having notice of the limited liability under the Deed, was bound by that notice. It would also seem, from the language of the report, that the directors could not, in excess of the authority conferred on them by the Deed, pledge the credit of the shareholders even to a creditor who had no notice of the Deed. As the Deed of Settlement of every company purports to regulate the concerns of the shareholders, and by covenants to bind them together, the Deed must be strictly pursued in all the matters to which it refers. The existing statute, embodied in the Limited Liability Bill, requires a covenant on the part of every shareholder with a trustee on the part of the company, to pay up the amount of all instalments on his shares, and to perform the engagements which the Deed imposes upon the shareholders. That covenant binds personal representatives, and, to the extent of the future limited liability, will continue to do so; so that a testator's estate will remain liable for calls to the defined amount until the shares are legally transferred to a new proprietor. It has been also settled by authority that, until a party shall have executed the Deed of Settlement, he shall not be entitled to a certificate of proprietorship of his shares, nor to receive any dividends. The Act limiting liability will not, we presume, make any alteration in these respects.

In the framing of every such Deed of Settlement, care should be taken to insert a special stipulation that all preliminary expenses incurred previous to complete registration should be borne by the company; otherwise the promoters alone would be liable for such expenses, and the Limited Liability Act would not, we suspect, protect them in that respect. (THEBELL'S case, *Law Jour.*, 1852, Chan. 222.) It will be still prudent in future deeds, to insert a clause that the shares of every subscriber who shall not have executed the Deed within a specified period from its date shall be forfeited, and that the moneys paid shall belong to the company. Under such a clause, the shares of a scrip-holder, after the limited time elapsed, may be declared forfeited, without any previous notice, for it was decided in *STEWART v. Anglo-Californian Mining Company* (*Law Jour.*, 1852, Q. B. 393), that such a clause of forfeiture was not unreasonable; that, as the Deed did not require notice before forfeiture, such notice was unnecessary; and that, after the forfeiture, the plaintiff's title to the shares ceased. The Deed, when once signed by the shareholder, is conclusive against him, and precludes him from setting up any defect in its construction as a defence to an action against him for calls. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that any defect or omission in the Deed of Settlement may be supplied by a supplemental deed or deeds, which the Act requires to be also registered; and then both the original and supplementary deeds are to be considered as one and the same instrument, constituting and regulating the company. Save as to restricting general responsibility, it is conceived that the Act for Limiting Liability will not vary materially the present requirements of the law relating to companies falling within its provisions.

The great mortality which prevails amongst the mining population of Great Britain, attributable to a variety of causes, has been a constant subject of serious comment in the columns of this Journal. The Cornish miners are exempt from the fatal catastrophes which so constantly occur in the coal mining districts, but they are, and have long been, severely afflicted from defective ventilation in their mines. Statistical tables, carefully prepared, with the view of ascertaining the comparative longevity of the operative mining population of Cornwall, and numerous papers, for of the public are indebted to the Royal Polytechnic Society of that county, have pressed upon the community the necessity of improving the ventilation of the metallic mines in that quarter. They have established beyond controversy a vast sacrifice of health, strength, and life, in one of the most important classes of our operative population; clearly traceable to the evil of working in an impure and stagnant atmosphere, impregnated with deleterious exhalations and gases, and deficient in its proportions of oxygen, so essential to the principle and preservation of vitality. Some mechanical contrivances have been recommended, and in certain instances adopted, with a view of affording relief; amongst them the fan, the reciprocating air-pump in its varied forms, and what may be considered a kind of rotary pump, an adaptation, to some extent, of the principle of the rotary steam-engine. It is believed that, from the slow motion of the latter contrivance, it is well adapted to the ventilation of metallic mines.

All these appliances have, however, not satisfied the requirements of the case, although the funds at the disposal of that admirable institution

been hitherto benevolently and bountifully devoted to encourage and improve ventilation. It seems generally conceded that the principles by which the object may be attained are sufficiently understood, but it is considered highly desirable that these principles should be adapted to practical use, and that the mechanical contrivances already partially employed should be simplified, popularised, and more generally introduced. With this object, an important local movement is now in progress in Cornwall, and several gentlemen, distinguished as well for their philanthropic feelings as for their scientific attainments, have subscribed towards premiums in competition in projects for improving ventilation in the metallic mines of the Duchy. In the list of subscriptions we recognise the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 50*l.*; the Rev. Canon Rogers, 10*l.*; the Rev. Mr. Moleworth St. Aubyn, 5*l.*; Augustus Smith, Esq., 5*l.*; C. F. Moleworth, Esq., 5*l.*; the Hon. A. M. Agar, 10*l.*; T. J. Agar Roberts, Esq., 5*l.*; and the list, for so patriotic an object, is likely to be still further swelled by other benevolent and liberal names. The competition for premiums is, we are pleased to perceive, general, and not confined to any county or district.

A case of mining interest has been tried at the Liverpool Assizes, before Mr. Justice Crowder. It was an action, brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Mackay, a London solicitor, to recover from the defendant, Mr. Fuller, a shareholder in the Devon United Mine, the costs of certain proceedings taken by him in the Court of Chancery, which had been stayed under a guarantee given by Mr. Fuller, the late secretary. On the part of the defendant, it was insisted that the guarantee, if it gave any right of action, gave it only to Mr. Mackay, who was specially named in it, and not to the plaintiff; and that, upon its terms, it gave a right only personally against Mr. Fuller, who had signed it, and not against the shareholders of the company. The learned Judge seemed to consider that the question was whether Mr. Fuller had authority; and the plaintiff stated, in examination, that he had used every exertion to subpoena Mr. Fuller, without effect. It appeared in evidence that the company had been constituted in the usual way, and that Mr. Fuller had been appointed secretary on August 26, 1853. He was the mouthpiece of the committee, and was sometimes called the manager, because he was the secretary. On August 30, 1854, Mr. Fuller was authorised to take proceedings against the shareholders, and Mr. Mackay signed his name as having been present at that meeting. Mr. Mackay, the defendant, however, in his evidence, positively denied that he had given Mr. Fuller any authority to make the guarantee in question on his behalf, and he gave other testimony tending to sustain that inference.

On the whole of the evidence, it was contended, on the part of the plaintiff, that Mr. Fuller was clearly placed in a position, and vested generally with such authority, as to make his act, in putting his name on behalf of the company to the agreement or guarantee, the act of the shareholders. It was further argued that, as Mr. Fuller was a shareholder as well as secretary, his act was binding on the defendant. The learned Judge, however, laid it down as law that the position of the secretary, as defined upon the particular circumstances detailed in the evidence in this case, did not authorise him to enter into a special contract of this nature, as to bind the company; that he had no such authority, either as secretary or as partner. He left the question to the jury whether there had been any prior general authority given by the defendant, Mr. Mackay, to Mr. Fuller to enter into this or any such agreement, or any subsequent binding ratification of it; and the jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant.

The appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords is not, as we remarked last Journal, considered satisfactory, either by the legal profession or by the public, and we notice another of its decisions, which, from the day since the hearing of the appeal, and its own meagre character, does not seem calculated to raise that tribunal in general estimation. The case alluded to, in which the Blair and Ayrshire Iron Companies United were appellants, and Alexander Alison respondent, was an appeal from a decision of the Court of Session in Scotland, and was argued for several days at the bar of their Lordships' House during the sitting of Parliament in 1854, but the judgment was not delivered until Monday, the 13th of August. It appeared that a company had been formed in Scotland some time since, under the name of the Glangarnock Iron Company, which company purchased from a Mr. Smith a property known by the name of Blair, which they subsequently re-sold, together with the minerals and land for working same, for a sum of 36,000*l.*, to the respondent, whose name was afterwards confirmed directly by Smith. After the title had been so confirmed, the respondent granted a lease of the minerals on the Blair to the present appellants, the Blair Iron Company, at a fixed rent, and also sold them the plant he had so purchased for a sum of 3000*l.* The company passed three promissory notes in payment of this sum, payable at different dates, of one, two, and three years, with 4 per cent. interest calculated on them up to the day on which each note would fall due, the first being for 10,400*l.*, the second for 10,800*l.*, and the third for 11,200*l.* The two first notes were duly paid by the appellants at maturity, but the third note, which fell due on the 18th Jan., 1848, was dishonoured, and the respondent, having, as the holder, sued upon it, it formed one of the causes of action, for which the Court below had given judgment in his favour. A distinct, and far more important, cause of action arose upon an agreement originally entered into between the appellants, the Blair Iron Company, and the respondents, by which, in consideration of the respondent assigning an incumbrance for 23,000*l.* affecting the property, the appellants passed him the following promissory notes, all bearing respectively the same date, but payable at different times—viz., one for 5000*l.*, at two months after date; one for 5000*l.*, at four months after date; one for 3000*l.*, at six months after date; and one for 10,000*l.*, at twelve months after date. The two first of these notes were regularly paid by the makers on their arriving at maturity; but before the third note (that for 3000*l.*) fell due, the Blair Iron Company had become amalgamated with the Ayrshire Iron Company, and consequently, when due, it was paid by the latter company. There was, however, the last and largest note, for 10,000*l.*, to be still provided for, and an arrangement was entered into, by which two notes, each for 5000*l.*, were given by ALEXANDER ALISON, jun., in the name, and on behalf, of the new company. The first of these notes was paid in due course, but the second was renewed by a bill drawn upon, and accepted by, JOHN HAMILTON, the chairman, and by the respondent, ALEXANDER ALISON, one of the directors. This last bill was dishonoured, and it formed part of the subject matter of the action brought by the present appellants, who were the defendants in that action in the Court below, relied upon various pleas as a defence: amongst others, they pleaded and denied the authority of the actual parties to the bill to bind the companies which they professed to represent. They next alleged want of value, or consideration; and, further, that a fraud had been concerted between ALEXANDER ALISON, jun., and JAMES ALISON, acting in concert with the respondent, by which the appellants insisted that they had been deprived of the benefit of the agreement for which the 3000*l.* had been agreed to be paid, and that in effect the consideration of the bill had failed. They next pleaded payment, and then compensation, being out of other transactions. The issues were accordingly tried, and the verdict, as well as the judgment of the Court below, were unfavourable to the company, and hence the present appeal.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the judgment of the House of Lords, stated that the question was, whether the united company was responsible for the signature of the parties whose names were attached to the bill. The Court of Session had held that the defendants failed, and that the company was answerable, and in that opinion he concurred. He had come to the conclusion that J. HAMILTON and ALEX. ALISON were competent to accept these bills, and to bind the company by their acceptances. He, therefore, moved that the judgment of the Court of Session be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.—Judgment accordingly.

The Great Cornish Mining Company held an adjourned meeting last week, and the manner in which the proceedings were conducted is a pleasing contrast to that hitherto pursued, clearly proving the great advantage of the plan upon which the shareholders differ, instead of having recourse to the usual mode, which invariably defeats the objects of those parties pursuing the additional capital required for working the mine, and will be gratified to the shareholders to be informed that it has been highly successful, numerous applications having been received for the new shares; and as it is necessary that every application shall be accompanied with a sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, there can be no mistake of the bona fides

of the applicants. Indeed, if further proof were wanted of the desire of the present shareholders keeping in their own hands the new issue, it may be only necessary to observe that it was unanimously agreed that, in the event of the parties not taking up their *pro rata* number of shares by the 3d Sept. next, they should be re-offered to those who had responded, before being advertised for the public. The reports from the mine continue as satisfactory as ever, and it is hoped the shareholders will yet be rewarded for their patience; at all events, nothing is more calculated to contribute to such a result than by acting harmoniously together.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

The following is a Return of the Fatal Colliery Accidents in the Northern Mining District from November, 1850—

Half-year ending—	Shafts.	Explosions.	Chokes damp.	Falls of roof and coal.	Bun-dries.	Total.
June 30, 1851	13	8	1	21	29	72
Dec. 31, 1851	5	49	0	15	19	85
June 30, 1852	17	33	1	19	27	97
Dec. 31, 1852	11	5	0	26	16	58
June 30, 1853	12	7	0	28	32	79
Dec. 31, 1853	17	12	1	30	12	73
June 30, 1854	11	4	1	21	21	58
Dec. 31, 1854	16	7	0	23	23	69
June 30, 1855	7	9	0	24	28	69
Average	13	14	1	23	23	73

LIMITED LIABILITY—THE NEW ACT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Commercial enterprise has long since constituted the basis upon which our greatest modern improvements and progressive advancements have almost universally been founded. Whatever tends directly to remove those restraints and restrictions which hitherto have impeded progress and commercial advancement is a boon acquired by the country at large. All that is calculated to promote the elasticity and comprehensiveness of commercial enterprise is so much gained by the collective body, and by which in kind—as it were by a scale—society can alone measure the degree of that intrinsic and present advantage which already it may have acquired, or prospectively be calculated upon in the future, as the result which ought always to be consequent upon judiciously regulated adventure. No undertaking, how promising soever such may be in theory, was ever yet embarked in without the involvement of a certain amount of risk, hazard, or liability, or by whatever synonymous or generic term such may be otherwise designated. Hence the greater importance of determining, in the first instance, as exactly as possible the precise amount and extent of liability involved therein, whether in relation to either the collective or individual capacity of one party in relation to the other, or of either towards the whole. Nothing can be more withering in its effect than a state of uncertainty or of indecision—nothing more prejudicial than an open, vague, and undefined state of the law in this respect. The importance, therefore, of the Limited Liability Act of the present session will be more readily be discovered, since the Act before us will be found to supply the remedy for very many of those defects and deficiencies under which strictly legitimate enterprise has for far too long a period been suffering, and from which, to a certain extent, it may now be said to have rid itself, and so worked and achieved its own remedy and cure.

The construction of the New River (one of the original 100*l.* shares of which company, at a recent sale by auction, realised an amount very little below 18,000*l.*) was the result of the persevering exertion and efforts of one indomitable master-mind, whose own self-reliance, in despite of all intervening obstacles, was sufficient for its own integral and intrinsic purpose. The public multitude of that period were all startled and, as it were, taken aback, in the contemplation of so vast an undertaking; but the benefits which a design so comprehensive in its purpose, and thus entailed upon the community, can at the best be only appreciated at the present time by the denizens of the metropolis in its own proper district. Progress even then had to encounter its peculiar opposition, but from ignorance alone, or otherwise, probably, from the want of well-directed occupation. The genius even of Watt had fallen rotten in the dust, or mouldered in oblivion, but for the sustaining power of Capital. The whole system of internal canal navigation, the very precursor of the railways in all their ramifications, had flagged and fallen, but for the directing mind of Brindley and of Smeaton; but these were not unaided, for even with the combined assistance of both such master-spirits their purpose would have been but half attained unless for the maturing and cherishing hand of Capital. Even railways, and the entire scheme of modern locomotion, year after year still slumbered, and to a certain period, never extended itself beyond the Wandsworth tramway, and like expedients, until Capital brought the former demand for horse or donkey means of traction to maturity under the influence of mechanical agency.

Progress was, as it were, the watchword, until even "engineering difficulties" vanished under the powerful influence of Capital, and even the word "impossibility" itself has almost become obliterated from our language, and rendered comparatively obsolete. Impossibilities are of themselves impossible of occurrence—at any rate, when subject to, or arranged before, the tribunal of genius, or to be grappled with by a Stephenson, a Brunel, a Rennie, or a Locke; of whom it may be said as of old, "Who art thou, oh! great mountain?—before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain!" The influence of Capital, most probably, at this period was unknown, unfelt, unvalued. Capital, that *vis vite* of commerce, was not then in the ascendant. Of Capital in this country it may be said that it is illimitable. Genius is likewise boundless—nevertheless both have been subject to the effect of arbitrary but restrictive laws, from which once set free, and all extrinsic liability limited or removed, and at once rightly, legally, and intrinsically defined, it will be scarcely possible even to over estimate those national benefits which thus will be conferred upon the commercial world at large, nor to enumerate those advantages which from freedom alone, in all their various ramifications, necessarily must follow.

The "Act for Limiting the Liabilities of Members of certain Joint-stock Companies," which received the Royal Assent on the 14th inst., is now printed and before the public. It will only be necessary, for present purposes, here to refer to the more prominent requirements of the Act itself, upon compliance with which the desired certificate of complete registration, but with "limited liability," may be obtained. The contemplation of the Act is to give relief, not to ordinary partnerships, but to joint-stock companies, embracing three distinct classes:—

1. Joint-stock companies with limited liability.
2. Joint-stock companies already formed, or hereafter to be formed, under the Act 8th Victoria, for registering joint-stock companies, which may not originally have contemplated limited liability, but which may afterwards desire it.

3. Joint-stock companies constituted under private Acts of Parliament.

Of CLASS No. 1.—The prominent conditions imposed are, the payment of 20 per centum on three-fourths, or (in equivalent) 15 per centum of the nominal capital of the company. The execution of the Deed of Settlement by at least 25 shareholders, representing such paid up capital.

Of CLASS No. 2.—The same conditions, and a certificate from the Board of Trade of the complete solvency of the company.

Of CLASS No. 3.—The certificate of the Board of Trade as to solvency, and also that 20 per centum upon 3-4ths of the capital has been paid up. There are minor conditions, provisions, and penalties in the Act, for ensuring publicity to the world that the company is constituted with "limited liability;" but the general scope and effect of the Act is most satisfactorily to limit the liability of every shareholder, except only in the case of directors (see. 9) who shall declare a dividend when the company is known by them to be insolvent; the just penalty upon such is, that they shall be liable for the debts of the company to the full extent of the amount of the dividend so improperly declared. But this does not extend to six directors who shall be absent from the meeting declaring such dividend, or who shall object in writing thereto at the time, under the preceding conditions. The protection of the shareholder is thus complete, while increased security will be given to the creditor, more especially to the wealthy class of persons, whose fear of risk has hitherto confined their moneyed operations to the funds, ground rents, and land investments, after the rate of about 4 per cent., and even less. It may now only reasonably be expected that this class of individuals most probably will divert, at any rate, some portion of their capital to more lucrative sources of investment—and very many still present themselves; and thus the amount, not called up, on the subscription deed will represent more solid wealth, and

be productive of far more valid and substantial security than hitherto such documents have represented, or been able to accomplish.

The Limited Liability Act is one of those unforeseen benefits which, at any rate, may be referred to as the effect of, or may have been brought about through, the present war. Upon the first appearance of insecurity in the affairs of a nation, confidence becomes shaken, and capital stagnates. Although the previous experience of past periods has shown that, after an ominous probationary interval, capital has again become disseminated—the moneyed class of the period have been oppressed by a palsy of apprehension, unknown in former times. The fearful consequences of unlimited liability, under all its varied phases, were only made fully apparent after the panic of 1845.

At the present critical time the welfare of the nation demanded some powerful inducement to impart greater confidence, not capital afloat once more; but the popularity in both Houses of Parliament of the measure for relief, which, happily, has now become the law of the land, may, possibly, be referred to, or have had its origin in, the bitterness of the cup which, individually, our rulers themselves have tasted. In this respect the injury which commercial credit has received through the panic has been productive of substantial benefit; and in the present measure, founded as it is upon that elasticity, that freedom from distrust and doubt, that comprehensiveness of purpose, which usually characterise our legitimate commercial undertakings, it may be said radically to have worked and accomplished its own cure.

That incubus, unlimited liability, which so long has rested upon enterprise, and prostrated its best energies, has been thrown off; but the sound and healthy atom is retained, and we may now look forward through this Act, and, as it were, hail the inauguration of a new era in the monetary affairs of the country, which, under proper direction, may yet be as remarkable for its sound and healthy tone and constitution, as, under the past regime, the preceding was characterised by those lamentable departures from right principle, and unreserved involvement. It was this state of things which distinguished that period, when distrust, suspicion, and doubt, even under the most favourable aspects, perpetually hovered over unlimited, unrestricted, and undefined liability. As capital is the circulating medium of the country, so are confidence, security, and credit, the vital principal of all legitimate adventure on commercial enterprise. Disruption or disturbance are equally fatal, and, to create, to maintain, and to secure intact these integral elements of success, appears to be the direct purpose and intention of the Legislature; for this enactment can never be misconceived or misunderstood—at any rate, so long as it remains set forth in the first clause of the Act that the last word of the name of every joint-stock company, and, as it were, the text and sequel of the entire measure, for the future and hereafter, shall be the word "LIMITED."

THE ST. JOHN DEL REY AND NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATIONS—PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

An amalgamation of the National Brazilian Mining Association (Cocac and Cuiba) with the St. John del Rey is spoken of; in fact, it is said that the latter have actually sent out an agent to survey the estates of the former. The first impression upon my mind was favourable to such a course, but a little thought and enquiry has tended to modify it so considerably that I feel prompted to place the matter before the shareholders, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*. The National Brazilian Mining Association property has been so depreciated in the money market, that the experience of the past is likely to prompt many who hold its shares to acquiesce in any plan calculated to improve their present position, hence the danger of the present crisis in its affairs. The St. John del Rey Company, on the contrary, having emerged from its depression, is now before the public as a thriving concern, and the question arises, how can the two be amalgamated, looking at the comparative value of the shares, without sacrificing the hopes and prospects of the future; it is this view that causes the anxiety respecting it. To those who have purchased shares at prices at which they have been sold during the past year, and who only await a sufficient rise to enable them to realise large profits, the amalgamation is full of promise; but to the *bona fide* shareholder, who has invested in the concern, and looks to it as a source of revenue, the proposal is full of danger. Some of the original shareholders have given very high prices; if I am rightly informed, in some cases, nearly 100*l.* per share, and still hold them. Hope, however, has at last dawned upon them; and, as Mr. Oxenford is about to return to this country, we shall then know exactly the liabilities which are entailed upon the concern.

As to the amalgamation, I am not quite sure it is the best course that can be taken, unless upon such terms as under present circumstances appear unlikely. With vigorous management, there can be no doubt it will prove highly successful and remunerative. The estates are large, and in the richest gold-producing part of South America; the mines prepared and supplied with a large amount of machinery; a working staff of negroes capable of carrying out extensive operations; and the Rotulo estate, of 160,000 acres, a magnificent property, from which large results might be obtained in an agricultural point of view. I would ask the shareholders to pause before they consent to transfer such property to any company, without something which approaches its real value. But there is another consideration they would do well to bear in mind—the probable value of the River Sepo; 60 miles of this river are included in the Rotulo estate, and is known to contain diamonds. The attention of Mr. Oxenford during this last visit has been directed to it, and also the gentlemen associated with Mr. Sheppard as a committee. This river, which was worked by a diamond company in former years, has lain fallow for a long period, and the practicability is ascertained, I believe, of laying bare a portion of its bed. What might be the result of such a measure we can only imagine. It becomes, however, a serious consideration for the shareholders, especially after the long and severe depression of the past, whether they are prepared to forego the possibilities of the future. If the bed of the River Sepo be as rich as there is good reason to believe, it would most certainly enrich all connected with it. This has always appeared a very promising feature of the association, and one which demands especial attention. Whether it would be well to decide the future of the National Brazilian Mining Association until the value of the river be ascertained, is for the shareholders to take into consideration. Another point must not be forgotten—the railways projected in the Brazil, with the certain improvement in the value of the land. No doubt these matters have occupied the serious attention of the present committee, who as men of business and character deserve the confidence of the shareholders. The shares are already looking up, and when the lost confidence is restored, then appears the most suitable time for an equitable amalgamation of the interests of the two companies.

We would direct the attention of our readers, more particularly those interested in the success of gold mining operations, to a letter in to-day's *Journal*, from Mr. W. T. Rickard, F.C.S., to Mr. John Mitchell, by which it will be seen that some really commercial results have been obtained from argentiferous and auriferous ores by the use of the last-named gentleman's machinery. This fact, we trust, will open a new era in the fortunes of the various gold mining companies now in existence, as well as encourage the treatment of a variety of gold-bearing substances that have been fully and indubitably proved to exist in this country, but which have hitherto not been economically available, owing to the absence of suitable machinery. The quantity of auriferous silver obtained during the treatment of the minerals referred to in Mr. Rickard's letter was over 18 lbs. troy.

DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACES.—We understand Messrs. Jenkin and Burgoine have completed one of their furnaces, which, on being tested, proved superior to the anticipations of the Arkendale Company, and even above the reputation of the patentees, inasmuch as they contracted to make the bottom of the hardest iron slags, commonly called puddle slags, being those proceeding from the cast-iron, on its being manufactured into malleable iron; and pledged that from the commencement of the melting of them to the finish, and which operation required nearly 20 tons, should be performed within a week, and with 20 tons of coal. The result is as follows:—The iron became molten in three days, and instead of 20 tons of coal was accomplished with half the quantity of fuel—16 tons, of very middling coal. The company at once offered to give their attention for the public, but we understand that was declined until every process of the smelting of the ores had been effected, as the patentees' wish is particularly to prove the high capabilities of their furnace in every point, before making any public statement respecting it.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—It was stated a few days since, by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, at a meeting of the Somerset Archaeological Society, of which he is president, that a discovery had been made in the Brendon Hills, Somerset, of a vast quantity of carbonate of iron. This metal has hitherto been obtained chiefly from Silicia, and is used for the manufacture of steel. The size of the vein in these hills is said to far exceed that in the continental mines, and the discovery promises to be of great value, the amount annually expended in the purchase of this description of iron being about three-quarters of a million sterling.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Aug. 23.—Stocks and shares advanced at the commencement of the week, but afterwards declined, and both markets were heavy to-day. The publication of the Great Southern and Western Railway report does not seem to have had a good effect upon the shares, for after advancing from 53 to 54 on Saturday, they declined again to 53, and are to-day quoted at 52½. Midland Great Western shares advanced to 52½, but receded to 51½. Mining Company of Ireland shares dropped 10s. during the week. In other shares there has been no change worth notice. The following are the latest quotations.—Consols, 90½; New Three per Cents, 91½; Hibernian Bank, 33½; National Bank, 31; Royal Bank, 20½; City of Dublin Steam (1836), 28½; Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building, 46; Grand Canal Company, 44½; Consumers' Gas, 8½; Mining Company of Ireland, 13½; Cork and Passage Railway, 10; Belfast Junction, 43; Dublin and Kingstown Stock, 165; Dublin and Wicklow, 64; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 14½; Great Southern and Western, 52½; Killarney Junction, 6½; Midland Great Western, 51½; Waterford and Limerick, 22.

But few enterprises of a commercial nature have been so successful of late years in this country as banking, but the limits of an article like this will not allow me to extend the enquiry of the subject further than merely taking generally a review of the profits, dividends, and prices of shares of the Provincial, National, Hibernian, and Royal Banks, for the last five years, which will be sufficient for my purpose. As to the expediency or otherwise of forming another banking establishment in Dublin I will, of course, offer no opinion; the success of such an undertaking would altogether depend upon the respectability of the parties concerned, the mode of doing business, and the efficiency of the officers, &c. But if a bank were formed, and conducted in the same satisfactory manner as the Royal Bank now is, there is every reason to expect that it would soon come in for a share of the success attending this latter and like institutions. The Provincial and National Banks are both banks of issue, and have branches spread through the country, and from them they principally derive their profits. The Hibernian and Royal Banks do not issue their own notes; but the former has a branch in Drogheda, and another in Mullingar, while the latter is exclusively a Dublin bank, and as such I take it first. The Royal Bank was established in 1836, and has a paid-up capital of only 209,000l. in 104 shares; the following shows its progress since 1850:—

Nett profit for year ending—	Div. per cent.	Bonus per cent.	Price Aug. 1.
Aug., 1850.....£15,854	5	—	11½
" 1851.....20,595	5	1½	12½
" 1852.....18,207	5½	1½	14½
" 1853.....21,402	6	3	17½
" 1854.....31,856	6	4	18½
" 1855.....	—	—	20½

It will be seen by the foregoing, that the profits and dividends have doubled in the five years, and the value of the shares was at the commencement of this month doubly what it was the same time in 1850. The amount of the reserve fund, as shown at the last annual statement, was 58,400l. The Hibernian Bank was established in 1824, and its paid-up capital is 250,000l., in 257 shares:—

Nett profit for year ending—	Dividend per cent.	Bonus per cent.	Price Aug. 1.
Nov., 1850.....£13,027	5	—	25½
" 1851.....15,503	6	—	28½
" 1852.....18,347	6	—	32
" 1853.....14,701	6	—	30½
" 1854.....20,050	6	—	31½
" 1855.....	—	—	32½

This statement is also satisfactory, showing a considerable increase in the profits, and price of the shares 7½ higher this month than the same period in 1850. The amount of reserve fund, as last shown, was 70,954l.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland has been the most prosperous of all, and was established since 1825. The annexed statement is for six years, being made up to March, 1855; the capital is 500,000l.:—

Nett profit for year ending—	Dividend per cent.	Bonus per cent.	Price Aug. 1.
March, 1850.....£13,434	8	—	—
" 1851.....45,395	8	—	—
" 1852.....47,638	8	—	—
" 1853.....58,511	8	—	—
" 1854.....77,970	8	—	—
" 1855.....81,698	8	—	—

This exhibits a large and continuous increase in the profits, being nearly double in 1855 what they were in 1850, and shows what can be effected by good management. The shares seldom change hands, and are generally dealt in in London, the price being 50l. on 25l. paid. The reserve fund, as last shown, was nearly 100,000l., the figures being 97,416l.

The National Bank is the last to which I have to direct attention; and, although its capital nearly equals that of the Provincial Bank, being 450,000l., in 221 10s. shares, its profits are little more than half. This seems to have proceeded from some fault in the management, and to due care not having been taken to provide against bad debts:—

Nett profit for year ending—	Dividend per cent.	Price Aug. 1.
Dec., 1850.....£25,161	5	17
" 1851.....21,283	4	18½
" 1852.....32,220	4	20
" 1853.....48,303	5	24½
" 1854.....47,223	6	25½
" 1855.....	—	31

This statement shows a very satisfactory, though not continuous, increase, and the advance in the market value of the shares from 17 to 31 is the best proof of the growing confidence of the public. In establishing a comparison between it and the Provincial Bank, I should have stated that it was not established till 10 years after that concern. The reserve fund, as last shown, was 44,491l.

The directors' report, engineers' report, and statement of accounts of the Great Southern and Western Railway have been, within the last few days, circulated among the proprietors, and all are highly satisfactory. There is an increase of over 19,000l. on the half-year, which is chiefly attributable to the formation of the camp at the Curragh of Kildare; and on looking at the reverse account, I find that the receipts, on account of the military were 28,000l., while the foregoing return only shows an increase of 78,000l. on the passenger traffic. The engineer's report shows the works and rolling stock to be in a high state of efficiency; and although there has been an increased mileage, a saving of 37,144l. has been effected, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The list of rolling stock exhibits a total of 66 engines, 149 passenger and parcel carriages, and 1022 trucks and wagons, including goods wagons. Comparing the total working expenses with the receipts, they are only about 36 per cent., which is under the average. As the meeting will be held on the 25th inst., I will reserve any other points of interest, should they arise, till my next.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company was held a few days since, when the directors were authorised, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the company on August 27, 1852, to issue forfeited shares to the extent of 64,787l., divided into 1295 three-quarter new shares, of 50l. each, or 2391 half new shares, of 25l. each, and bearing a preferential interest not exceeding 7½ per cent.; and they were further authorised to raise 90,000l. by the creation of 9000 shares of 10l. each. There was also a meeting of the Ballymena and Portrush Railway Company. The statement of accounts was received and adopted, and the directors were allowed to borrow 60,000l. on bonds or mortgages, bearing an interest not exceeding 5½ per cent. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Dargan, for the warm interest he had taken in the company's affairs; and it is said that subsequently he offered the directors to take the line himself, and pay the shareholders, or give them in debentures at 5l. per cent., and in recognition of the services of the directors, to give them a free passage on the railway for life.

The Ulster Railway Company have declared a dividend of 14s. per share, free of income tax, on four months' working. Resolutions were adopted at the meeting to reduce the number of directors to 12, to grant 20,000l. to the Portadown and Dungannon Railway, and to appoint a general manager. It was stated at the meeting that the dispute with the Newry and Enniskillen Railway re the alteration of the gauge, could not be arranged, so there was nothing new left but to await the decision of the English Court of Chancery. It was also stated that the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company had obtained an Act authorising them to construct a line from Shantonnagh, near Ballybay, and join the Midland Great Western Railway, at Cavan, and that they are obliged, within one year, to apply for another Act to join the Ulster Railway at Cavan. These extensions will be very beneficial to the Midland Great Western, Dundalk and Enniskillen, and Ulster Railway Companies, and will open a communication between Belfast and the middle and west of Ireland.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting of the Belfast Junction

Railway Company, but although it was adjourned for an hour, there was not a sufficient attendance of shareholders to make it legal. Nothing could, therefore, be done but to declare a dividend of 17 2s. 6d. per share, or 5½ per cent., less income tax.

The General Mining Company for Ireland have shipped about 50 tons of silver-lead ore from the Shallee Mines this week, and another cargo is expected in about a fortnight.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Aug. 23.—The Iron Trade at present is in a state of considerable excitement, in consequence of a sudden demand having sprung up from the States, as well as from Germany, and prices of bars have advanced 20s. per ton. The Scotch pig-iron market has advanced several shillings per ton; and as makers generally are full of orders, the prospects of the trade are very encouraging—indeed, it appears probable that, with unexampled harvests in America, and with fair prospects of an abundance of grain in this country, and in the Baltic and Black Sea ports, there is every reason to expect a good autumn trade. All the works in Yorkshire and Derbyshire are actively employed, and we believe they have generally given notice of 20s. advance.

The Steel Trade still continues without much sign of amendment, and the Cutlery Trades are by no means brisk; still a revival of these branches will, doubtless, follow the improvement in the demand for iron.

The manufacturers of Sheffield have latterly been kept very stringently under the operation of the Corporation smoke bye-law, requiring them to consume their smoke. A meeting of the steam-engine proprietors was held on Monday evening last, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with regard to the new smoke bye-law. The difficulty which the steam-engine proprietors have to contend with, is to get an apparatus which should consume the smoke as effectually as the bye-law requires them to do. One of the proprietors observed that a society in Newcastle had offered 500l. to any one who could produce an apparatus that could consume the smoke in connection with a multitubular boiler. This fact, it was contended, afforded proof that the thing could not be done, and yet they were required, under penalties, to do it. It was the opinion of some of the proprietors that the engine tenters, and not the proprietors, ought to be fined for not consuming their smoke, as they often generated much unnecessary smoke by want of care in firing. Mr. Taylor, one of the proprietors, was of opinion that the only way of abating the smoke was to have plenty of boiler room. There have been two boiler explosions at Sheffield within a short time of each other, and both of them attended with loss of life; in the first instance four persons fell a sacrifice, and in the second, one individual, besides others who were severely injured. The frequency of these explosions suggests the propriety of the Sheffield manufacturers using steam-power to join the Manchester Society for the Prevention of Boiler Explosions. By doing this they would place themselves in a more secure and a far better position than they are at present.

There was a meeting of creditors on Tuesday last in the bankruptcy of Mr. Haywood, iron-founder, of Derby, at the County Hall, Nottingham, for the purpose of proving debts and appointing assignees. Debts amounting to upwards of 30,000l. were proved, and Messrs. William Swann, metal dealer, Pinner's Hall, London, Charles Sanders (agent to A. M. Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall), and John Sutton, of Derby, timber merchant, were appointed trade assignees.

There is nothing new to notice this week in the lead mining district of Derbyshire.

The Coal Trade is dull, and there are at present no symptoms of improvement. The general improvement which is expected to take place in trade, and the approach of the winter season, will, doubtless, cause a reaction.

The opening of the Clay Cross Company's public hall and schools was briefly alluded to in my last. The liberality of the undertaking, and the way in which it will be carried out, deserve a more extended notice. The company have erected the schools at a cost of 2500l., without Government aid. The buildings may be said to form three large halls: the centre one is to be occupied as a room for lectures, concerts, dancing, and other amusements. It will also be used by the different contractors under the company for the payment of wages, so that the men may have no inducement to go to a public-house, unless their natural inclination leads them there. In front of the building a play-ground will be made for cricket and other games, and the remainder of the open space will be planted as a shrubbery. To these grounds the workmen and their families will have access, upon certain conditions. The company expend, for the benefit of their workmen, 500l. a year, and they propose to subscribe 50l. a year towards the schoolmaster's salary, and to find coats and gas. To pay the schoolmaster's salary, and to maintain the schools will, it is estimated cost 2900l. a year. Every man and boy employed at the works will be required to pay 1d. per week, which will realise about 2000l. a year; this sum, with the 500l. subscribed by the company, makes 2500l., and the remaining 400l. will have to be raised by other means. There will be lectures, evening classes for adults, and a library and reading-room, well supplied with newspapers and periodicals.

MINES AND MINERALS OF AMERICA.—No. V.

BY CHARLES SAMUEL RICHARDSON, C.E.

THE COAL FIELDS OF ILLINOIS.

So vast is the extent of this coal field, and so abundant in quantity and excellent in quality are its numerous seams, that lie within a few feet below the surface, that to convey anything like an adequate idea of its value would require the contents of an entire volume. I will, therefore, for the present, briefly describe such parts of it as are most familiarly known to the public, in the districts of the chief working collieries.

Commencing at Alton, on the Illinois River, at its confluence with the Mississippi, about 30 miles above St. Louis, the first workings of any extent have been commenced; these are at present very small, having been at work only a short time; they, however, promise to become remunerative, when sufficient machinery and capital are provided, and the works carried out on a larger scale. Following up the course of the Illinois River, we find the country to be almost a level plain, rising only about 60 feet in 200 miles; the surface is deeply undulated by a series of low bluffs, very few of which rise more than 150 feet above the river level; those on the banks of the river are formed by the denudation of the current, and are but little above the prairies, with which it is surrounded; those on the sand prairies are mere sand hills, and remain in the same state as left at the receding of the waters at the close of the cretaceous era, or probably, more correctly speaking, after the diluvial. The country throughout presents remarkable evidences of powerful surface abrading influences having been engaged in furrowing out the wide and deep channels now filled up with sand and gravel; these, in some places, have taken a wide range, being many miles in width; and what are commonly known as sand prairies are those old beds of the channel, or places that retained the waters up to the latest period. The high land, or clay prairies, which are the most extensive, have but a shallow covering of alluvial, being in many places not more than 10 ft. deep above the rock formation. The banks of the river, on either side, for some four or five miles, are thickly covered with a valuable growth of fine timber, consisting of oak, elm, maple, hickory, and other hard woods; there is little or no pine. In the river swamps the timber is of a softer or less durable description, consisting of bass, willow, white wood, poplar, &c. The prairies are not entirely destitute of timber, but it is very partial. There are spots called islands, being merely clumps of trees covering a few acres; they are, indeed, very properly named, for as the eye traverses the wide expanse of level plain those clumps of trees appear, and more particularly in winter, like little islands far out at sea. There are also groves of trees running in direct lines for a mile or two in length, but they are very narrow. I have never heard it properly explained why the timber should grow in this peculiar form; it has been attributed to the presence of minerals, but this cannot be, as the stratum is nearly alike throughout the country. I believe it is to be more attributable to the wind setting in one direction at the time the seeds from the trees have their annual fall.

As regards pine timber in some of the other States, I know it to be a fact. The land for all agricultural purposes is of the very richest quality. Near the rivers some farms have been worked for 40 years, and never yet had a cart of manure, and at the present time is so rich that it is with difficulty the gross vegetation can be kept down. The land in this State is rapidly rising in value, partly in consequence of its productiveness, but principally through the very easy and cheap facilities afforded by the steam-boats on the three great rivers, and the numerous railroads, for conveying the produce to a ready-money market. The only difficulty that a

farmer has to encounter here is the high price of labour, for I find a good farm hand cannot be hired for less than at a cost of 5s. per day, and tradesmen at nearly double that sum. The value of the best land is about 15l. per acre; this is cleared, fenced in, and brought up to a fine state of cultivation. Land partly cultivated is about 5l. per acre; and good farm lots, composed of partly wood and partly prairie, may be had for 2l. per acre. Swampy lands, and those on the edge of the sand prairies, are not worth more than 17.

The agricultural population is a very free and easy going race. I entertain very strong doubts if a case is on record of any one having died of hard work, although the reverse is not at all improbable. They are a rough, hardy race, and consists of a mixture of all European nations, the prevalence, however, of Dutch extraction. The colony was founded by the French, but I rather think the early settlers were more land speculators than permanent citizens.

The Illinois River is a sluggish stream, and for the first 100 miles may be said to average nearly a quarter of a mile wide. It rises during the spring freshets, and overflows its banks for many miles in extent, resembling at those periods a little inland sea, capable of carrying the largest steamers, but in summer it is so low that at times a steamer drawing more than 2 feet cannot navigate its waters; it is, however, quite safe, there being none of those dangerous impediments called snags, which render the Missouri so difficult and dangerous in low water seasons. There is a project on foot to make the Illinois a slack water navigation; it will only require four or five locks, which if constructed, the navigation would be open during 10 months of the year to vessels of heavy tonnage. I think it probable this work will be done, as the coal trade is soon destined to become one of great magnitude.

From Alton, in going up the river, the coal seams are found outcropping in many places along the bluffs. At 150 miles from its mouth we arrive at the Kingston Collieries; and as this is the principal place where any coal mining has been carried out with anything like a business aspect, I will give a general outline of its geology and mining qualifications. The village of Kingston, which consists of about 40 houses, is situated on the left bank of the river, 16 miles below Peoria City, in Peoria County, is very pleasantly located on a gently rising ground, 60 ft. above the river; on the back ground northward are the bluffs, beneath which lie the coal seams, and further north, after passing through a wood of four miles in extent, commence the clay prairies.

On the opposite side of the river is Tassewell county; for three miles the land is nothing better than a low marshy swamp, covered with coarse timber. On the rising ground the sand prairies commence, which extend for about 15 miles. Under the sand prairies no coal has yet been mined, although I believe it does not lie deep. Under the entire of the clay prairies the coal seams are found entire, except at such places where the prairies occur, and here, as a matter of course, the upper seams have been denuded. This has led to the discovery of the coal. There is nothing peculiar in the formation of the strata; they are composed of argillaceous earths, stiff clays, sandy clays, yellow post, or fine-grained sandstone, chalk sandstone, shales, grey lime, and coralline limestones, soft blue slate, black slate, fire-clay, ferruginous clays, chert, and compact sandstone, of yellowish grey colour. The coal seams at present worked on are only two in number; these are respectively 60 ft. and 108 ft. above water-level; they are highly bituminous, and are easy to work. The upper seam is 4 ft. 7 in. in thickness, is a light, shiny coal, very excellent for making gas, producing about 4½ cubic feet to the pound. It is much admired by the steam-boat firemen, on account of its flaming properties, but in point of economy it is far inferior to the lower seam coal. The black slate forms the roof, and a thin bed of indurated fire-clay the floor. The seam is unequally divided into two parts by the intervention of a thin seam of plastic clay, about 2 in. thick; it has no regular cleat, but there are numerous fine partings running at right angles with each other vertical with the base of deposition. These joints or partings are filled in with a thin film of crystalline carbonate of lime and sulphure of iron. The coal, on long exposure to the atmosphere, becomes much oxidised, the sulphur turns red, and the carbonate of lime, losing its transparency, becomes quite white, which gives the coal a bad appearance. This does not in any way deteriorate its combustible properties, yet it spoils its marketable value; it, therefore, should never be mined long before it is exported. Its specific gravity is 1.216. A cubic foot weighs 76 lbs.; in marketable form, 52 lbs. Price delivered on board the vessel, 7s. per ton. Cost of mining: cutting, 2s. 1½d.; tramming, 2½d.; shipping, 3d.; proportion in driftings, railways, shafts, &c., sale agency, wear and tear, and miscellaneous expenses, 1s. 1d.—4s. 8d.; leaving about 50 per cent. profit to the proprietors.

The second seam of coal lies 62 ft. below the one just described, and is 4 ft. 3 in. in thickness. This is a most splendid seam of coal; as it stands on the bank it really looks beautiful—not a break, fault, throw, trouble, slip, or dyke are to be seen in any part of the workings; it is very compact, and although there is no regular cleat, yet the partings, which are right-angled with each other, cause it to break out in a cubical form. This segregation of the mass makes it very easy to work, and although the cost of mining is more than that of the upper seam, yet the yield of round coal being more makes the profit equal, there being so much less waste. Its specific gravity is 1.325. A cubic foot weighs 83 lbs.; as merchantable, 55 lbs.; ash in an open grate, 7 per cent.; clinker, none; ash in a close stove, 4 per cent.; clinker in ditto, 2 per cent. Its component parts are—Water, 0.850; volatile matter, besides water, 18.150; earthy matter, 7.000; fixed carbon, 73.000=100. Evaporative power, 5.50.

Commercially considered, it may be classed as a standard quality coal. In burning it ignites freely, gives out an intense heat, withstands a strong draft, without crumbling, and burns to a perfect ash. For domestic purposes it is excellent, is a good average quality steam coal, and makes a good bright, clean coke. In working, so far as labour, agency, and plant is concerned, it gives a profit of about 40 per cent., or, allowing for purchase depreciation, losses, &c., gives 25 per cent. per annum available for dividend to the company. The mines are worked entirely by tunnel: a line of railway descends from each mine into the valley, where, after passing over a viaduct across a piece of marshy land 600 ft. wide, the coal trucks land on a high-water platform, on which are provided weighing-machines, screens, and tips. The river steamers lie alongside the jetty, and with barges or flats take in the coal direct from the mine. The whole is most admirably arranged, and if the present Kingston Company should ever be able to obtain sufficient capital to carry their mines to their full extent, the present little village of Kingston will become a town of such magnitude as to be second to none on the river. I am informed by one of the proprietors, that if they had the means of conveying the coal to market they can command sales to the amount of 4000 tons a week, or 192,000 tons per annum. They at present employ only about 150 men, who turn out 100 tons of coal per day; but they have drifts opened for enough to employ 300 men underground, and in six months they could be enabled to throw out 2000 tons a week. Their estate comprises about 1200 acres of land, 800 of which is undeveloped with the present working seams, whose aggregate is 8 ft. 10 in. thick, containing 14,354 Ohio tons (viz., 2,000 lbs.) to the acre, or an entirety in those two seams of over 11,000,000 tons; but this is only a small proportion, for beneath lie other seams, greater in thickness, and richer in quality. In another year they intend to sink down to the third seam, which is supposed to be about 25 fms. below the river, and is estimated to be from 7 to 10 ft. thick. The following valuation will give some notion of the immense and rapid rise in the value of the property in the course of only eight years. The property cost the proprietors about 30s. per acre, or (say) for the estate of 1180 acres, in round numbers, the sum of 2000l. A valuation has been recently made, and which has been confirmed by those able to judge on the matter; it shows that they have—

69 acres arable land, fenced in, worth 50s. or 6l. 5s.	£ 435 0 0
140 acres meadow, partly cleared, 50s. or 3l. 6s. 8d.	406 13 0
20 acres good meadow, 50s. or 3l. 6s. 8d.	130 0 0
88 acres flat and swampy land, 25s. or 1l. 6s. 10d.	208 12 0
50 acres town building lots, 500s. or 41l. 13s. 4d.	2,083 0 0
78 acres heavily timbered oak woodlands, 50s. or 24l. 10s.	1,944 0 0
690 acres woodlands, light timbered, 50s. or 3l. 2s. 6d.	2,158 0 0
43 acres ditto, nearly cleared, 50s. or 2l. 1s. 8d.	93 10 0
830 acres upper seam coal, at a royalty of ½ c. per bushel, or 9½ d. per ton of 2000 lbs., 5827, or 172l. 5s. 10d.	148,000 10 0
992 acres second seam coal, at ½ c. per bushel, or 9½ d. per ton, £1450, or 3027l. 1s. 8d.	226,045 10 0
Total.....	£446,981 10 10

[To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.]

WATER SCARCENESS AND BAD IN THE CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—We understand that the Government, having been furnished with a plan to find and cut into the springs, the Secretary-at-War has sent out engineers to promote the convenience of the troops, by increasing the water-supply, and rendering it wholesome and pure—bad water being an aggravator of cholera, and a generator of disease in general. We, therefore, hope that the gentleman who will be thus the author of the comfort of the whole camp will be suitably rewarded.

MINES AND MINING—No. XIX.

BY EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.

According to the system in which the majority of public companies are formed, and the private manner in which the affairs are kept and conducted, the out-door shareholders must necessarily be a suffering class of people. Even when they see things go wrong, and find one or two individuals endeavouring to correct the evils and improve their property, instead of assisting and supporting such beneficial objects, these suffering shareholders not only look on with apathetic indifference, but often oppose such corrections, lest the exposures should depreciate the value of the shares in the market. They think it more prudent to wait quietly for an opportunity to dispose of their shares; but, in doing so, they generally lose all, and the promoters lay hold of the remnant, so as to start a fresh company, and then invite the old shareholders, who so kindly allowed them to use their first capital, to join again.

Happily, there are a few shareholders of a different stamp (as we have seen in a late transaction connected with bankers who had misappropriated the funds left in their charge)—i.e., shareholders who had too great an abhorrence to a disreputable system to allow it to continue, and correct and expose it, even at the risk of losing all their interest. Were all shareholders to act in the same manner, and come forward boldly on all occasions, and take the bull by the horns, they would not only check such speculations, but also gain in the end, by improving the state of their property. The very bad and delusive to leave things quiet, with the hopes that the promoters would work up the shares in the market by a made up report, and then to take advantage and dispose of the shares to some other poor victims. The shareholders who act in this way are the great supporters of jobbing companies, consequently they deserve to lose.

MINING IN DEVON AND EAST CORNWALL.

CORNBURY DOWN is making a fair appearance, and showing good ore in the right direction. KELLY BRAY, rather improved. SHEBA, turning up well in the back of the 40 ft. level.

WYAT, WRIT, holding its position. NORTH TRELAUNY, much as it has been for the last 12 months, an inducing mine. AT WHEEL ZION, they have a lode in the bottom of the 40, second to but few.

SMALL TON, showing good copper, with 20 tons at surface. SOUTHERN CORNWALL looking well at more points than I ever saw her. NORTH HAVEN, improving, sortridge ore being home to within 10 fathoms of their set, with a lode producing 6 tons to a fathom in the end.

The agent at BURRA BURRA informed me, when he came up from the mine on Saturday last, that they had a good course of ore on the great north lode, of the full size of the working. DAVON BULLER is showing splendid ore at the two points open, and near the surface.

LOVE BERRY is a new mine, opening by an adit from the Tavy River, by Captain Lord, late of Tavy Consols Mine, whom I believe to be a straightforward, honest man. He remarked to me, 13 months since, when at Tavy Mine, that he thought the lode would produce copper on the east side of the river. He has obtained the sett, and opened on the lode 8 or 10 fms., where it shows throughout fair traces of copper, and many tons will pay for returning; but there is one thing against it—the rock about the lode is a gray, twisty, hard slate, and not such as I should have calculated to find copper in value; however, on looking at the adjoining rocks, I am inclined to think it is only a hard cap, as often seen at surface, and that a change of ground will be found before they get 20 fms. deep; if so, the mine will make ore. Should the present ground continue, I think chances will be against it; still, it stands in the right position, and is a fair speculation, as far as the mine goes. But parties inclined to purchase should look well as to who is taking the lead, and if the money they pay is expended on the mine. I believe most mine speculators are becoming aware that Tavy Consols has been a wide-awake bird—I might say, second to none: they are the only in the flock—wheels within wheels.—N. KENNE.

Mr. Ennor, having been on a tour of inspection for some friends, has only just had an opportunity of remarking on the various letters respecting him which have lately appeared; and, as his communication only reached us yesterday, we are unable to do space for it in our present Journal; we have, however, given the foregoing, as being items of news, and the remaining part shall appear next week.]

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

The number of pumping engines reported by *Leam's Engine Reporter* for the month of July is 15. They have consumed 1385 tons of coal, and lifted 11,000,000 tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 47,000,000 lbs. lifted 10 fms. high, by the consumption of a bushel of coals weighing 94 lbs. The following have exceeded the average duty:—

Mines.	Engines.	Length of stroke in the cylinder.	Load in lbs.	Load per square inch on piston.	Strokes per minute.	Coal in bushels.	Mill. lifted 10 fms. high by consuming 1 bushel of coals, 94 lbs.	Do. consumed 100 lbs. 112 lbs.
East Work	Leeds's 60 in.	9-0	53,088	14-7	8-2	2907	54-7	65
N.W. Providence	Boundary's 50 in.	10-0	39,585	10-4	3-8	1143	55-4	66
West Tremayne	Michell's 60 in.	10-0	41,051	13-0	8-4	2472	58-4	70
North Roskear	New 70 in.	10-0	59,321	12-3	5-4	2654	47-8	57
North Pool	50 in.	8-4	28,847	20-2	5-8	2112	45-8	58
East Pool	60 in.	9-75	51,242	14-9	3-8	1636	48-9	58
Wm. Wh. Frances	Marriott's 75 in.	11-0	78,775	14-5	3-6	2352	61-1	73
Peran St. George	60 and 100 in.	9-0	40,587	12-7	5-8	1368	49-6	57
East Wheel Rose	Penrose's 85 in.	10-9	92,121	14-0	4-1	3490	51-4	61
Little	Michell's 85 in.	10-0	57,272	15-8	3-5	2238	51-0	61

Engines' Names.—Great Work, P. Roberts; North Roskear, J. West; North Pool, Sims and Son; East Pool, J. West; South Wheel Frances, J. James; Peran St. George, Sims and Son; East Wheel Rose, Hocking and Loom.

THE IRON TRADE.—"Ironmaster," in the *Worcester Journal* of to-day, says:—"Since I last wrote to you orders have been coming in abundantly, and, in fact, to such an extent that I feel an advance must take place in price. Those houses who have refused to accept orders unless at such prices as may be fixed at quarter prices, are allowed to retain them on those conditions, so you may easily imagine that large orders are left in most of the manufacturers' hands, it is a great inducement for the masters to raise the price, even though a reduction may take place in the course of another quarter afterwards."

I had hoped no advance would have taken place this year, and should have been glad if it had been so. However, you may depend upon it that one will be declared, and, at least no later than the preliminary meeting, which will be held on September 27. Such fluctuations are sure to occur when an extraordinary demand, such as the present, takes place. I have long told you that coal and labour were too dear for bars at 8s., and also that wages should be reduced. Some of the leading houses have listened to a reduction, for the following reasons,—first, they considered it just that prices may rally, and, therefore, that it would be unwise to have a contest with the men; they also knew the men, after a long period of high wages, were well enough off to strike if a reduction was attempted; they were also sure they could get good with the colliers, for the demand for coal was so great that even at 10s. per ton for puddling coal the supply was barely sufficient to keep the forges at work. Since the employers were, to some extent, compelled to maintain the rate at too high a price in comparison to the price of bars. The second reason was one of policy, to get rid of under-sellers. For a long time the leading houses were harassed by a host of needy men, who were obliged to sell at almost any price, to meet their engagements, and who had no respect for the interests of their neighbours; it was, therefore, an additional reason why the old firms not to listen to any interference with the wages, knowing, as they did, that nothing except necessity would cause such a sacrifice in price, and that if the rates were left undisturbed the sooner would come to the commercial existence of those who were so injuriously operating upon the market. This, it appears, they were right in, for you well know the disasters which have taken place during the last six months. The demand, as I have stated, is so considerable, that an advance, I believe, cannot be avoided, but whether 2s. or 3s. per ton will be added I cannot yet give a definite opinion of. One of the reasons for the advance is that it is more than it was at the commencement of the present year, and is, more than at the beginning of the year. The stocks are not at all abundant, though many furnaces have been put in blast during the last two months, and every ton is being consumed. In Wales the trade in rail bars is very much improved, and there have been two advances since the South Staffordshire price of last Monday said, in allusion to my letter, "if prices are remunerative at 10s. per ton, what must they have been at 10s. and 11s. per ton?" To this I answer, that bars are at from 5s. 10s. to 4s. per ton, and bars at 8s., a better profit is made than when bars were at from 10s. to 11s. per ton, and other materials in proportion, and, knowing that, if the second-class manufacturers are realising the declared price of the trade, the marked iron-houses are quite justified in obtaining for their make what they are fairly entitled to—namely, the extra price which is always considered a fair margin for the difference in quality."

NEW STRECO.—M. Claudot, a French architect, has invented a composition of marble coating, of greater or less thickness, formed by the laying upon a surface of stone, or plaster, or other analogous materials, of successive layers of milk of lime, compressed and smoothed, and then polished until the hardness and brilliancy of marble are obtained; also, the addition of carbonic acid thrown upon these surfaces, and the mixing of colours with the milk of lime, in order to produce coloured marbles, &c.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—James Crabtree, pit-sinker to Messrs. Ackland & Co., in sinking a pit at Morley, near Leeds, last Monday, found a live frog in the centre of a large coal, 78 yards below the surface, considerably below the Morley Tunnel, to which it is close adjoining. The frog is still very lively. The frog was found in a hole, but on Wednesday became like the common every-day frog, and was very bright, surrounded with a gold ring. It has four claws on the fore feet, and five (web-footed) on the hind feet. Its mouth is closed, or firmly shut, but it has two vents, apparently nostrils, on the top of its nose. The skin of the frog was so disintegrated with water, that it has been enabled to sustain its position for some time without being dried.

A SUBMARINE CABLE has been for some time past in process of manufacture at the works of Messrs. Newall and Co., North Docks, Sunderland, 160 miles long, weighing upwards of 300 tons, intended to be laid down from Constantinople to Yarna. —*Underland Observer.*

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week:—

	1855.	1854.
London and North-Western	283,007	260,453
Lancashire and Yorkshire	23,077	22,068
London and South-Western	18,297	16,349
London and Brighton	18,570	17,195
Great Western	29,977	25,018
North-Eastern	37,537	35,394
South-Eastern	25,814	23,037
Great Northern	22,790	20,731
Chester and Holbeach	6,513	6,428
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire	6,574	6,428
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	24,016	23,056
Bristol and Exeter	8,128	6,902
East Lancashire	6,787	5,982
London and Blackwall	1,867	1,892
Lancaster and Carlisle	7,022	6,958
Midland	30,509	30,833
Oxford and Wolverhampton	4,027	3,572
Newcastle and Carlisle	3,519	3,020
Shrewsbury and Chester	3,085	2,254
South Wales	6,080	5,811
South Devon	2,708	2,633
South Yorkshire and River Don	2,001	1,785
Taff Vale	3,943	3,272
West Hartlepool Railway and Harbour	3,007	2,645
Total	281,866	239,465

SCOTLAND.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—	1855.	1854.
Caledonian	12,960	12,443
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5,381	6,115
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	3,662	3,313
Glasgow and South Western	6,483	6,408
North British	6,174	5,658
Total	34,660	33,937

IRELAND.—The Irish returns are:—	1855.	1854.
Belfast and Ballymena	8,906	8,805
Dublin and Belfast Junction	1,385	1,372
Dublin and Kingstown	1,265	1,120
Dublin and Drogheda	1,585	1,585
Great Southern and Western	7,104	5,832
Midland Great Western	3,071	2,960
Ulster	1,365	1,311
Total	216,581	213,025

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Aug. 18 amounted to 449,046, and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 417,669, showing an increase of 31,377. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 204,338, and for the corresponding week of last year to 188,132, showing an increase of 16,206.

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 9602; on the Great Northern to 20594; on the Great Western to 49584; on the London and North-Western to 21552; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 13754; on the London and South-Western to 19487; and on the South Eastern to 27774; total, 106,232; but from this must be deducted 264, the decrease on the London and Blackwall, leaving the increase, as above, 16,206.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 244,708, and for the corresponding period of 1854 to 229,535, showing an increase of 15,173. In the receipts on those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 31,377, as compared with the corresponding week of 1854.

RIO DE JANEIRO RAILWAY.—After many years of severe exertion on the part of Dr. Cochrane, who, with infinite trouble, obtained a privilege from the Imperial Government for the formation of a railway from this city into the adjoining provinces of St. Paulo and Minas Geraes. Notwithstanding the great opposition he found, and the obstacles continually thrown in his way, this important step towards the increase of civilisation and extension of communication in this new and prosperous country is now to be put into practice. The readers of the *Mining Journal* will be aware of the failure of the first attempt to form a company in London, about the period of the commencement of the disastrous war in the East, and it is unnecessary for me to enter into the particulars of that failure. Eventually the Government, with patriotic spirit, took the affair into its own hands, and authorised the Minister in London to contract with the enterprising Mr. Price for the completion of the first section. Mr. Austin, the engineer, arrived with an efficient staff, and they have been occupied with surveys, &c., previous to the commencement of the line, which is to take place in September. Great activity was evinced for shares in this city, and no sooner was it announced that the Government had appointed for the distribution that a day was named for the receipt of applications, than they were literally besieged by letters, which amounted to the number of 9000, asking for shares to the tune of some 800,000. As 60,000 only could be distributed, of which 8297 were at the disposal of Mr. Price, you may readily suppose that a vast number of persons have felt much chagrined at not being included amongst the comparatively happy few, and feel inclined to consider it a personal affront at their not being accommodated with shares. It is believed, however, generally, that after the committee had taken due note of the applications of their personal friends, deputies, and other important characters, they endeavoured to get as justly as they could the few remaining shares. Applications, however, to the number of from 2000 to 3000 have been attended to, and 51,763 shares allotted to them, some few obtaining 100 shares, others from five to fifty. Such is the spirit of enterprise, or, I should rather say, of speculation, that to many of the fair sex, of aristocratic names, shares have been distributed, the gallantry of the commission not permitting these to be unattended to. Thus 60,000 shares have been disposed of. The Imperial Government guarantees 5 per cent., and the Provincial Government 2 per cent., consequently it offers a good opportunity for investment. A premium was offered of from 10 to 15 milreis per share before the list of shareholders was known or published; and taking the price of Government Stock as a standard rate for investment, it may be expected that the shares will govern the same prices proportionally. But it should be remembered that the great desire to obtain shares was not occasioned by the mere purpose of investment, but from the high premiums they were expected to reach, and the greater number of applications for shares was only for the purpose of obtaining the premium upon them, for they changed hands within a few hours of their distribution being known, being in no way desirous to be called upon for the first instalment, which was to be paid within eight days. 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SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR STORES

until the 31st December, 1855.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the under-mentioned STORES, viz.:

- | | |
|--|--|
| No. of Contract. | No. of Contract. |
| 1. Oil, tallow, grease, turpentine, &c. | 9. Varnish, paint, drysalter, &c. |
| 2. Iron axles, tyres, forgings, &c. | 10. Rope, canvas, bags, cordage, felt, &c. |
| 3. General ironmongery, tools, &c. | 11. Coach trimmings, carpeting, cloth, |
| 4. Pipes, steel, steel springs, &c. | 12. Horse hair, towelling, &c. |
| 5. Sheet brass and copper, tubes, finished | 13. Leather, hose-pipes, straps, &c. |
| brass work, &c. | 14. Brushes, brooms, mats, &c. |
| 6. Tin, tinwork, lead, zinc, and other | 15. Timber, deals, wood work, &c. |
| 7. Glass, lamps, lamp materials, &c. | 16. Sundries. |

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on application in writing to the storekeeper, London Bridge Terminus.

Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately; and parties applying should state the particular contract or contracts for which they propose to tender.

Tenders may also be inspected on and after the 31st inst., from Ten to Four o'clock, at the Storekeeper's Office, Bricklayers Arms; and any further information required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, London Bridge Terminus.

Tenders to be sent in on or before the 12th of September, endorsed "Tender for Stores," addressed to the Secretary, London Terminus.

London Bridge Terminus, Aug. 24, 1855.

CARLISLE AND SILLOTH BAY RAILWAY AND DOCK.

PETER JAMES DIXON, Esq., Houghton Hall—Chairman.

JOHN IRVING, Esq., Carlisle—Deputy-Chairman.

JOHN DIXON, Esq., Knella.

JOHN HEWSON, Esq., Carlisle.

JOSEPH HOPE, Esq., Whooft House.

WILLIAM PARKER, Esq., Carlisle.

At the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock Company, held at the Town Hall, Carlisle, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, 1855.

PETER JAMES DIXON, Esq., of Houghton Hall (Chairman of the Board of Provisional Directors), in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

1. That the common seal of the company be fixed to the Register-book of shareholders.
2. That the report of the directors now read be received and adopted; and that the same be printed, and a copy sent to each shareholder.
3. That the number of directors be reduced to ten, and that Peter James Dixon, John Irving, John Dixon, John Hewson, Joseph Hope, William Parker, Robert Creighton, John W. Marshall, T. T. Raiton, and Robert Ferguson be, and they are hereby, severally elected the directors of the company, and that the remuneration of the directors be fixed at £250 per annum.
4. That Mr. Thomas Wright, solicitor, and Mr. Laver, be appointed the auditors of the company; and that the remuneration of the auditors be fixed at £10 10s. per annum each.
5. That the manager of the Carlisle and Cumberland Bank be appointed treasurer of the company.
6. That Mr. Carruthers be appointed secretary of the company, with a salary of £200 per annum.
7. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the provisional directors for their valuable services during the last two years, and particularly for their exertions in obtaining the Act for the railway and dock.
8. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Peter James Dixon, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair; and also for his valuable services as Chairman of the company for the last two years.

PETER JAMES DIXON, Chairman.

JOHN CARRUTHERS, Sec.

GLAMORGANSHIRE COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will TAKE PLACE on Tuesday, the 4th of September, 1855, at Four o'clock p.m., at the company's office, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, on Tuesday next, the 25th inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing an auditor on behalf of the shareholders.—Wellington Chambers, Aug. 23, 1855.

By order of the Committee of Management.

W. E. NEWTON, Sec.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Duston Iron Ore Company will be HELD at the company's office, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, on Tuesday next, the 25th inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing an auditor on behalf of the shareholders.—Wellington Chambers, Aug. 23, 1855.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES PHILLIPS, Managing Director.

DREWSTEIGNT MINING COMPANY.

The adventurers in this company are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING to be HELD at the company's office, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, on Thursday, the 13th day of September, at Two o'clock precisely.—To receive a report from the committee of management; to audit the accounts of the company; to elect additional members, in lieu of those deceased or resigned; to elect a purser or managing director; and on general business.

None but registered shareholders, or their proxies, who must also be shareholders, will be permitted to attend.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES PHILLIPS, Managing Director.

SORTTRIDGE CONSOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—This mine having attracted an unusual share of attention of late, we venture to offer a few facts respecting its present state, and prospectively, for the benefit of those who are not generally acquainted with it. We may say, highly valuable property. Upwards of £10,000 worth of ore has already been raised and sold from above the 30 ft. level. The whole of the ore ground between the 30 and 30 ft. levels (with the exception of three winzes, which were worth £20 to £100 per ton), and a few fathoms stopped from the back of the 30 ft. level is now standing in the mine, and 120 tons, the produce of July month, has been sold yesterday, and realised £1702 4s., which will leave a profit of about £1000 on the month's working; and as the crusher will shortly go to work, the monthly samplings will be considerably increased. The next month's sampling will be about 150 tons, at about £14 per ton. Within the last week the eastern crosscut in the 40 ft. level has been intersected, and this rich course of ore is found to be continuing in depth, probably both in quality and quantity. By to-day's report we have additional ore discovered in a parallel lode north by a crosscut from the 20; this branch averages 10 in. wide. The principal lode has also been driven on westward of the shaft, and in the 40 ft. level it appears to be entering another rich shoot of ore, which at present is worth above 3 tons rich quality ore per ft. The set is above 600 fms. in length, 500 fms. of which are yet unexplored, and we confidently look forward to the time (without any disparagement to the very valuable dividend mines already established) to see Sortridge Consols sampling regularly 200 tons of rich quality ore per month, and yielding a profit of at least £1500 monthly, or £18,000 per annum, for dividends.

There are many other recently-established mines in the Sortridge locality which promise to make the Tavistock district of the highest importance.

8, Hercules Chambers, Old Broad-street, Aug. 24. POWELL AND COOKE.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In reply to Messrs. Hancock and Co.'s letter, regarding Great Hewas Mine, I have only to say that what I have already stated in my previous letters is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I cannot pretend to cope with those gentlemen in special pleading, nor will I attempt to enter the lists with them in personal abuse, in which they appear to be remarkably well versed. I will only add that I shall be most happy to give them the names of my lawyers whenever they feel inclined to carry out their threat of bringing an action against me; and the facts that would be elicited upon such trial would convince the public on which side the truth lies. I shall take no further notice of any letters they may choose to write to your Journal, nor of the statements which may be put forth by their worthy coadjutor, Mr. Emerson.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

St. Austell, Aug. 23, 1855. Signed, JOHN HODGE.

BRUCUTU GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, 34, Lime-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August inst., at Half-past Twelve o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the following purposes, or some or one of them:—

1. To receive a report from the directors with reference to the contract for the purchase of the property, and upon other matters.
2. To consider the policy of obtaining complete registration with limited liability, under the provisions of the "Limited Liability Act, 1855."
3. To resolve upon the expediency of the dissolution of the company, and (if a resolution for that purpose shall be carried in the affirmative) to fix the day for the dissolution thereof.
4. To transact all such business as shall be incidental to or arise out of the several matters aforesaid.

By order of the Directors.

34, Lime-street, Aug. 20, 1855. J. GATLIFF, Sec.

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The Directors have now the pleasure of informing their shareholders and the public, that they have just RECEIVED the following ADVICES from their agents, Messrs. Sanford and Co., of New York, dated 31st July, 1855:—

"We have this day shipped, per the clipper, Quicksilver, bound direct for London, 433 barrels of your gold ore."

This large importation of 100 tons may be expected this month; and the great care that has been observed in previous times, made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthews, Mitchell, Glendell, Ryan, Wright, &c., on ore brought by Mr. Henwood, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., warrants the conclusion that the same results—viz., an average of at least 5 tons of gold to the ton—will be realised by the present consignment. Many hundred tons are ready to follow.

By order of the Board.

1, Great Winchester-street, Aug. 16, 1855. W. S. TROTTER, Sec.

IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.

The INVENTOR is PREPARED TO CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best constructed furnaces in Europe; at the same time guaranteeing the general loss in smelting not to exceed 5 per cent.

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimony in a marketable state. All applications to be addressed to the inventor, Mr. ALFRED JENKIN, Kyrna, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. One of the furnaces will be at work by the end of the present month. A descriptive notice of the invention appeared in the Mining Journal of July 14.

••• TAPPING'S PRIOR ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 5s.

FORGE AND ROLLING MILLS, EAST DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MR. JAMES KARN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 31st day of August, 1855, at the Royal Hotel, Newnham, at Four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, all the FREEHOLD FORGE and MILL called UNION IRONWORKS, situate at Cinderford, in the township of East Dean, in the county of Gloucester. The above recently erected works comprise a 60 to 60-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with suitable BOILERS and very strong MACHINERY, FUELLING and MILL FURNACES, FORGE and ROLLING MILLS, capable of manufacturing 80 tons per week of merchant bars and wire rods.

The above property has unusual facilities for doing an immediate and lucrative trade, and amongst the advantages possessed by it are these:—That it is within a very short distance of the Cinderford blast furnaces and several collieries, and that it is connected with the South Wales Railway by means of a branch, which has been made up to it. The land, including that on which the mill is erected, is in extent 1A, 2A, 3A.—For further particulars, apply to MAURICE FREDERICK CARTER, solicitor, Newnham; and for a view, to Mr. BROAD BILSON, Woodside, East Dean.

WEST WHEAL TRANNACK TIN AND COPPER MINE, SITHNEY, NEAR HELSTON, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON have been instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th September, 1855, at Twelve o'clock, the WHOLE of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS on WEST WHEAL TRANNACK MINE, comprising a very excellent WATER-WHEEL, 50 ft. by 5 ft., with wrought-iron axle, 12 in. square, brasses, centre-piece, cranks, &c., complete, and nearly new.

16 heads of stamps, with axle, lifters, &c.

2 balance-bobs.

2 horse-whims.

50 fms. 7-10 chain.

18 1/2 ft. shieves.

19 1/2 in. pumps.

1 1/2 ft. 13 in. pump.

7 1/2 in. pump.

5 7 in. pump.

19 ft. 9 in. windmills, working-barrels.

80 fms. 11 in. rope.

2 40 in. smiths' bellows.

2 anvils.

Smiths' screw, and miners' tools.

New and old iron.

Shaymond pick hammers.

Leather, powder, wood, frames, founders, and the usual account-house furniture.

The whole are in excellent condition, having been purchased new within the last two years, and the wheel is one of the best in the kingdom.

The whole will be offered in one lot first, and if not sold then, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, for which catalogues will be forthwith prepared.

Further particulars may be known on application to Capt. RICHARD JONES, on the mine; Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, of Dolcoath Mine; or of the auctioneers, Paris-street, Exeter.—Dated Aug. 15, 1855.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE AT TREVISKEY MINE, IN THE PARISH OF GWENAP, ON MONDAY, THE 30 SEPTEMBER NEXT.

MESSRS. LITTLE AND MICHELL are instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 30 day of September next, at Eleven o'clock, at TREVISKEY MINE, in the parish of Gwenap, the following excellent MINING MATERIALS, as follows:—One 24 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with boiler about 11 tons, and iron cage; very good 30 ft. water-wheel, 2 ft. breast, oak ring, put together with oak pins; excellent crusher and saw machine, connected with the wheel; capstan and shears; 9 in. capstan-rope, 300 fms. long, nearly new; 6 tons of 5 1/2 in. flat whim-rope; 80 fms. of 6 in. whim-rope; 130 fms. of 2 1/2 in. by 1 1/2 in. iron rods, with clasp joints made of best iron, and nearly new; 80 fms. of 2 in. by 1 in. iron rods, with clasp joints made of best iron, and nearly new; 5 iron defend off bobs; 23 1/2 ft. by 6 in. wide rod pulleys; 10 1/2 ft. whim ditto; 1 shaft and 1 V-bob, with strapping-plates; 20 fms. 6 in. rods, with caps and plates; 2 1/2 in. working-barrel, with 6 in. winding-barrel, with 1 1/2 in. axle, and windmills to fit; 1 1/2 in. plunger-pole, stuffing-box and glands to fit; 1 1/2 in. H-piece, top clasp seat and windmills to fit; 1 1/2 in. plunger-pole; 1 1/2 in. plunger-pole; 2 1/2 in. clasp seats, 2 1/2 ft. long; 1 1/2 in. working-barrel; 1 1/2 in. pump; rod and barrel pins; staples, glands, and yokes; machine and horse-whim kibbles; 1 winch; old boiler and tube, about 6 tons; 9 tons of railroad iron; 4 tram wagons; large quantity of old wrought and cast-iron; 2 large beams and scales, with stands, brass and iron weights; 3 small scales, with brass weights; dial and spirit level; 1 ton 9-lb. whim-chain; sundry sets of caps and rod-pieces; new whim-kibbles and tram wagon-plates; 1 1/2 in. working-barrel, with 6 in. winding-barrel, with 1 1/2 in. axle, and windmills to fit; 1 1/2 in. plunger-pole, stuffing-box and glands to fit; 1 1/2 in. 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the united testimony of yours, mine, and Messrs. Haggard and Pixley's assays, you

have my full consent to make whatever use you like of this letter; and in the hope

that it may be instrumental in inducing some one of more mining influence than

myself to try the machine on a scale that will more fully develop its excellence.

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2000	Angles Coal Company	7	7	7	0 10 0	20
1624	Bailiwick (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	50
5000	Ball's Hole, Worsley, Salop	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 10 0	10
4990	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	27. 6s. 8d.	27 1/2	27 1/2	7 5 0	10
5000	Black Bell (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	5	0 5 0	10
230	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	3 10 0	7
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	15	15	2 10 0	2
2000	Carnyorth (tin), Illogan	15	15	15	0 3 0	3
10000	Castle Gate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	7	7	7	0 2 0	4
256	Conifur (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	75	75	9 0 0	3
268	Condurow (copper, tin), Camborne	30	115	115	5 0 0	3
126	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	120	120	45 0 0	5
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	875	875	451 0 0	9
13000	Dunard (copper), Ireland	1	1	1	0 3 0	1
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	875 0 0	4
18000	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	6 0 0	1
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	75	75	240 10 0	2
178	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0 5 0	10
1024	East Wheel Marston (tin), Illogan	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0 5 0	10
1200	Eam Mining Company, Derbyshire	40	26 1/2	26 1/2	5 3 4	0
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	10	30	30	399 13 0	1
2140	Fordale, Isle of Man	10. 6d.	30	30	44 7 0	1
320	Galva (New Shares of 25), Cork	25	30	30	5 4 0	1
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead)	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 0 8	0
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6	6	22 0 0	5
1024	Gouanema (copper), St. Austell	13 1/2	23	23 25	0 7 0	6
50000	Great Consols (copper), St. Austell	1	1	1	0 10 0	4
18750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 0	6
6000	Great South Tolgus (tin), St. Austell	2 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 5 0	6
26000	Great Wheel Vor (tin, copper), Helston	100	200	200	181 10 0	5
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	8	10	10	2 13 0	7
1024	Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard	100	2	2	1 13 0	4
6000	Hingham Down Consols (copper), Calstock	35	11	10 1/2	25 0 0	1
1600	Honabush (lead, copper), Callington	25	—	—	3 5 0	0
5000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—	—	380 0 0	5
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37. 13s. 6d.	—	—	0 4 0	4
2048	Kennedy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	1	—	1 15 0	5
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	—	—	—	0 1 0	1
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	—	—	1900 0 0	50
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1000	0 2 0	2
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	21. 8s.	—	—	1048 0 0	2
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	120	120	120	220 15 0	1
400	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	200	200	200	2 10 0	1
320	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	25	25	25	17 10 0	1
160	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0 2 0	6
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	44. 10s. 6d.	2	2	0 17 0	6
5000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	2	2	2	1 11 0	6
5000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	21. 18s.	—	—	11 0 0	1
5000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	7	13 1/2	13 1/2	0 1 0	1
5000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	9
5000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0	9
470	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	20	—	—	324 0 0	2
400	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	50	120	130	219 10 0	4
5000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	5 6 0	0
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	23 6 0	0
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	3 10 0	0
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	1 15 0	0
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	50 0 0	10
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	6 6 0	4
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	30 4 0	4
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	15 0 0	7
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	372 0 0	20
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	2 11 0	0
9000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	75	29 2 1/2	69 0 0	4
256	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	80	7	7 1/2	303 0 0	15
248	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	37 1/2	550	590 605	8 8 0	1
1024	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	14	1	1	1 0 0	1
256	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1	1	1	0 17 0	6
1024	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	2	2	2	888 0 0	3
34	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	100	100	100	11 10 0	3
34	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	100	100	100	4 11 0	2
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	8 6 0	3
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	9	3	3	8 6 0	3
2048	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1 1/2	4 1/2	8 4	1 15 0	1
572	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1 1/2	150	407 15 0	5 0 0	6
96	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	72 1/2	150	407 15 0	407 15 0	5
120	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10 1/2	—	—	403 13 0	2
10000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1	—	—	0 1 0	1
120	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	130	2 1/2	2 1/2	303 10 0	3
4096	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	55 0 0	3
100	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	95	—	—	5 0 0	3
400	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	210	225 245	225 245	2 5 0	0
1024	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8 1/2	—	—	0 15 0	0
10000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	2	6	—	0 11 0	0
2500	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1 1/2	31 31 1/2	31 31 1/2	3 15 0	0
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	20	102 1/2	102 1/2	274 5 0	5
256	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10	130	130	12 0 0	2
456	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	210 7	130	130	23 15 0	0
1024	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	13	13	35 0 0	0
200	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	77	285	285	35 10 0	0
228	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	7	13	13	1 0 0	1
240	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	6 1/2	725 750	725 750	0 25 0	25
256	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10 1/2	665	700 710	0 25 0	25
256	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	10 1/2	665	700 710	1 0 0	10
1024	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	3 1/2	12	12	0 6 11	2
250	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	150	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 4 0	2
5700	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	47. 14s.	7 1/2	7 1/2	2375 10 0	2
128	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	115	—	—	4 10 0	1
6300	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	17. 4s.	—	—	30 0 0	2
512	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	2 1/2	70	70	223 0 0	3
430	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	35	100	100	173 10 0	4
512	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	7 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	40 10 0	3
512	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	7 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	254 10 0	3
30	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	70	290	290	47 10 0	1
240	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	24 1/2	20	20	10 2 0	7
198	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	107	200	200	0 12 0	4
520	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 12 0	4
1024	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	14. 9s.	29 1/2	29 1/2	21 13 0	12
4096	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	29 1/2	29 1/2	0 2 0	2
6000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	24	—	—	0 2 0	2
10000	Liburnia (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	—	—	—	0 2 0	2

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Allen Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 5 0	0
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	—	—	0 1 0	0
10000	Brasilia Imperial (gold), Brazil	1	—	—	34 17 6	0
2484	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	40	150	150	155 0 0	5
13000	Colaba Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	61	61 63	73 12 0	4
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	—	—	0 1 0	1
10000	Colapto Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	21	18 20	4 15 0	1
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	17	15 17	2 10 0	0
10000	Llanes (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	8 1/2	7 1/2	0 2 0	1
9315	Mariquita and New Granada	1	—	—	0 1 0	1
3000	Overhault (lead), Nassau	1	15	14 15	1 0 0	1
10000	Pontefract (silver-lead), France	20	12 1/2	4 1/2	33 0 0	1
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	0 19 0	1
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Llanes	1	—	—	0 19 0	1
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29	27 29	29 17 6	2
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 9 0	0
70000	Waller (gold), Goochland Co., Virginia	1	—	—	0 7 6	7
20000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 9 0	0
18576	North British Australasian	1	—	—	0 8 0	8

NON-DIVIDING FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
50000	Chanceryville Freehold	1	—	—	—	—
51800	Cologne Mining Company	1	—	—	—	—
130000	Gladbach (copper), Rhine Pruss.	1	—	—	—	—
20000	Horion (silver-lead), Spain	1	—	—	—	—
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	—	—	—	—
20000	Keweenaw Point (cop. sil.)	5	—	—	—	—

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
3000	Altarnun Cons. (tin, cop.), Altarnun	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
940	Balmuccia Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
400	Bailiwick (tin), Wicks	1	—	—	—	—
4000	Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare	£1 8	—	—	—	—
3000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	—	—	—	—
3000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	2	—	—	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols	11	—	—	—	—
508	Bell and Lanthorn, Gwennap	11	—	—	—	—
1000	Bodmin (lead, copper)	10	17	17	—	—
4000	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4 1/2	—	—	—	—
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20	50	50 22 1/2	—	—
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	4 1/2	—	—	—	—
126	Britannia, Llanarmon	27 19 6	15	—	—	—
4000	Bronfeyd (lead), Wales	18. 9s.	—	—	—	—
100	Brynmor Lead (lead), Flint	—	100	—	—	—
100	Brynmor Lead (lead), Flint	—	100	—	—	—
400	Bryncliffe Consols (tin), Ferran	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
400	Buller and Basset United	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Burgh (lead), Cardiganshire	4	—	—	—	—
6000	Caegwelan (gold), Merioneth	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Caegwelan (gold), Merioneth	10. 6d.	—	—	—	—
1000	Caegwelan (gold), Merioneth	—	—	—	—	—
3384	Calstock Consols (copper)	—	—	—	—	—
3094	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	4 1/2	—	—	—	—

Paid. Last Price. Present.				Shares.				Paid. Last Price. Present.			
3000	Dalriew (cop. lead), Breage	£2 8 1/2	—	10000	Rheidol United Mine	—	—	2500	Rhosydyol & Echeddau (lead)	£11 5	—
1000	Darwen (sil. lead), Cardiganshire	5 1/2	—	1250	Rhosydyol (sil. lead), Breage	—	—	1250	Rhosydyol (sil. lead), Breage	—	—
1400	Derwent (sil. lead), Durham	60	—	12500	Rhosydyol (sil. lead), Breage	—	—	12500	Rhosydyol (sil. lead), Breage	—	—
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13 1/2	—	10000	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
3007	Devon & Courtenay (copper)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1000	Devon Burras Burras (copper)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Devon Tin Mines	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£13	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2000	Dunraven and Penelope Cons.	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2000	Dyrnigwyn (lead), Wales	£11 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphallgel, Card.	31	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 6	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
356	East Bassett (copper), Redruth	39	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	East Boller	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
512	East Goldscope	1	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4000	East Gurnia Lake	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
9000	East Tamar (sil. lead), Redruth	£2 8 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	23	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2048	East Wheal George, Walkham	31	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1085	East Wheal Rose (sil. lead)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£3 0	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
5000	East Wheal Tamar	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
564	Easton Mountain, Derbyshire	24	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1280	Esquair Lize, Llanphallgel-y-Croft	7	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4000	Fox Tor (tin), Ailaston	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
15000	Fron-la and Craiging (lead)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
12000	Gallif-Friths-Rhedydd (lead)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
6000	Garrow (lead), Flint	£2 8	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4000	Garrow United	£2 13	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	Gilmar (tin), St.	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
243	Graham & St. Aubyn (copper)	10 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4000	Great Cowarth, Merioneth	4 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
30000	Great Hwas United	£1 6	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10858	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	24	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Great Shubert Cons., Ailaston	24 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Great Trevena Consols	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Great Trevedoe	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
5120	Great Wheal Badden (tin)	£2 1	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£17 8 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
8000	Gwaynallion (lead)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
6000	Grey Mare (iron, &c.), Cornwall	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4000	Hammanhill (lead)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
8192	Heavenly Consols (cop.)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
512	Hemelva Conso (cop.)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4096	Hemelva Conso (cop.)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
100	Herward United (lead), Flint	30	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
5000	Hole Valley	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2048	Kac Treanna (tin)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
6000	Kewick (lead), Portlaoise	£ 6 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	5 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1000	Lanheroo Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1243	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£5 6	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10250	Leeds Town (tin, cop.)	£3 6	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4000	Loredun United, Cardiganshire	1	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
20000	Ludgvan Lense (tin), St. Ives	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
3056	Lyford Consols (lead), Devon	£2 3 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2000	Maron United (tin)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
256	Messer, Bodmin	75	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4096	Middletown, Snaithbeck	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.)	St. Hilary	9 1/2	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
7500	Minion Great Cons. (cop.)	Leek	£11 8	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
20000	Mixon Head, Cork	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Mollard (cop.), South Moulton	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), Rhayader	£10 6	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
6400	Nether Hether, Westmoreland	2 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	£10 14	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2500	North France (cop.), Illogan	4 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.)	St. Just	5 1/2	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	North Rosewarne	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4096	North Tamar (sil. lead), Lantant	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	North Towry and Cystanog	£4 6 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1128	North Wheal Crofty (copper)	£1 18 10	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sarnford Spiney	12	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1000	North Wheal Treawny	£4 14 6	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
12000	N. Wh. Unit. (cop., tin), Gwinn	1	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2048	Old Lead (lead)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
7000	Old Varnack & Nancothack	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1000	Old Trevelthor Consols	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
256	Old Wheal Bassett, Illogan	4	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4000	Orla (sil. lead, cop.), Limerick	7 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2000	Ossend (lead), Flint	2 1/2	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1000	Paul's Downs (copper)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Pedn-ar-drea United (tin)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1024	Pembroke & East Cornwall (cop.)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Pennar Consols (tin), Enodet	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1500	Penrize (lead), Carnarvon	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
24000	Perran and Leloune Union	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
6400	Perran Consols (Perranathnoe)	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
12000	Perran Wheal George	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2000	Polgar & Llanarmon (tin), Gwinn	£2 3	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4096	Portcullis United (tin), Wedmore	8	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
4096	Queen of Dart, Devonshire	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Ressart (copper), Lostwithiel	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Rheidol United Mine	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
2500	Rhosydyol & Echeddau (lead)	£11 5	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
1250	Rhosydyol (sil. lead), Breage	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
12500	Rhosydyol (sil. lead), Breage	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
10000	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—	35200	Rinsey United	—	—
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35200	Rinsey United	—									